The Weekly Post.

Two Dollars a Year. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1870. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1.50.

THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

From the N. Y. Citizen.

CANST THOU FORGET?

And must we part, my darling—part:
And, sever'd wander forth in sorrow
With burning eye and anguish'd heart—
Despair, which scarce a ray can borrow
From hope?—for hope itself seems dead
Across the pathway we must tread?

All mine, yet mine alone in thought,
The very thought repiete with grief,
For such remembrance is full fraught
With pain that knows not a relief—
All mine in love—another owns
The form wherein my worship thrones.

Forget! Alas! forgetfulness
Is not for us. That boon's denied,
Another's right the chaste caress—
Our hearts and lips the gulfs divide
Of law and custom—lips that mine
Would make devotion's rosy shrine.

Canst thou forget! No, never, no!
Can I forget? the same reply
Bursts from thy bosom heaving slow,
Rains from the fountain of mine eye,
Drops till the very spring is day,
Forget! No, never, till we die.

Die! Even then the soul will cry
To live our fate—to part, as well,
Is fate, and yet not thou nor I
Can either, living, br ak the spell
To love as we have loved, as yet,
Was never sin! Can we forget?

Drops from my grasp my quiv'ring pen;
Oh, how I've loved thee, little one!
Ne'er thus to be revered again:
So gently since our dream begun,
That not the shadow of a shade
Has ever on our pathway laid.

My worship, it has e'en redeemed
The wrong, if wrong, of thee adorning;
The light of my big love has seemed
As of the sun its radiance pouring
Upon a country scene. My pet,
I never can, canst thou forget?

SPERANZA.

[From Putnam's Magazine for April.]

THE APPROACH OF AGE.

BY JOHN H. BRYANT.

Gone are the friends my boyhood knew,
Gone threescore years since childhood's morn;
A lonely stalk I stand, where grew
And proudly waved the summer corn.

Scanning the record of my years,
How blank, how meagre seems the page;
How small the sum of good deeds
Wrought by these hands from youth to age.

Yet, 'midst the toils and cares of life,
I've tried to keep a cheerful heart;
To curb my fiercer passions' strife,
And as a man to act a part.

And I repine not at my lot,
Glad to have lived in times like these,
When mystic cords of human thought
Bind realm to realm across the seas.

When this dear land, Time's latest birth,
Strikes every chain from human hands,
And 'midst the nations of the earth
The greatest, freest, noblest stands.

When progress in material things
Leads upward immaterial mind,
And into nearer prospect brings
The perfect life of all mankind.

Kindly, as yet, life's autumn sun
Gilds the green precincts of my home;
Softly, though fast, the moments run,
And fleeting seasons go and come.

Yet nearer moans the wintry blast,
The chilling wind of Age that blows,
Through darkening skies with cloud o'ercast,
With blinding sleet and drifting snows.

Ho! gleaner on life's wintry lea,
I hear thy steps 'mid rustling leaves,
And soon this withered stalk will be
Close garnered with the autumn sheaves.

And then will He, beneath whose eye
Each act of right and wrong appears,
Aught of untarnished grain descry
Among these husks of wasted years?

Haply these mustering clouds that lower
On the low sky in scowling wrath
May vanish, and life's sunset hour
Shed a calm radiance o'er my path.

Then may the clear horizon bring
Those glorious summits to the eye,
Where, flanked by fields of endless Spring,
The Cities of the Blessed lie.

Peabody's Will.

The Salem (Mass.) Observer says:

A statement has been extensively published, occasioned by the probate of Mr. George Peabody's will at Gloucester last week, to the effect that Mr. Peabody left only about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars after the payment of his public bequests to the London poor. We learn from good authority the one hundred and fifty thousand dollars is merely the amount of personal property belonging to his estate in Essex county, it being necessary to prove the will here, as also in some other States, where there are funds or securities belonging to the estate. But, as we supposed was already well known, the greater portion of his property was left in England, where his will was originally proved in December last, and where the administration of the estate is principally to be carried on for the present. The amount of personal property returned to the court in England is about four hundred thousand pounds, not far from two and a quarter millions of dollars in currency. The whole amount in this country is not yet made public, as the executors have not yet aken out letters in other States.

—A lady residing in Charlestown, Mass., who has suffered lately from an inflamed neck, has been told by her physicians that it is caused by insects called borers, inhabitating the Hindoo bark braid of her chignon. She has cast away her chignon and has had her head shaved, fearing some of the insects had taken up their abode in her natural back hair.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Additional Sights in Paris—Palaces and Churches—Arts and Sciences—Versailles—Leaving Paris—Brussels—Waterloo.

[Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Post.]

LONDON April, 1870.

A city with so many and such immense and splendid palaces, churches and other public buildings has been so often visited and described, that any attempt at elaborating a story so well known would seem the veriest affectation. The meagre reference is but to preserve the continuity of this journal.

Central and outshining all are the Tuileries and the Louvre connected, which with the courts and gardens cover one hundred and twenty acres. In the first the Emperor holds his splendid sway. In the second, art reigns no less imperiously and sumptuously. A simple promenade through the galleries, without pausing to admire a single picture, piece of statuary, relic of Egypt, Greece or Rome, requires one hour and a half to examine and enjoy all that is interesting, instructive and wonderful would take the entire time usually devoted to a European tour.

Having received a permit to visit the Emperor's stables, we drive to the gateway, where we are taken in charge by a servant, perhaps we should say gentleman, he looks gay and grand enough to be a Count, in red vest, broad gold lace upon vest, coat and hat, white gloves and white necktie. The stud is not nearly so large or valuable as that of the Emperor of Austria. The horses are mostly Russian and English, the favorite color being sorrel. The horses of the Empress are kept elsewhere. The carriages and harness have about the usual quantity of gold and purple, and are rich and regal enough for any ruler. The horse and the saddle used by the Emperor at Solferino are pointed out with evident pride.

The Luxembourg Palace has its history of the transitory condition of all things earthly, especially if they are French. The rooms of Maria de Medici, frescoed by Rubens, with all the original furniture; the throne room embellished with paintings of Napoleonic biography; the gallery with busts of the Senators; the pictures of modern artists which fill up one wing; the neat little chapel where the marriages of the nobility are usually solemnized; the spacious and beautiful gardens adjoining, with their shrubbery, fountains and statuary will furnish entertainment for a day.

In the midst of so much elegance of architecture it is again interesting to come upon some ruins of the olden time. *Cluny Palace* and the ruined baths, old, ivy-covered walls, worn and defaced statues, gratify this desire for change. Once the palatial residence of the Cæsars; then a comic theatre; then the abode of a sisterhood of nuns; then the scene of bloody Marat's meetings. Now it is a quaint museum of rare and valuable antiquities. There are mosaics, reliefs, plaster models, marble chimney-pieces, earthen ware, vases, robes, laces, tapestry, trinkets, jewelry, gimcracks, old carriages, and sleighs—one of these was used by the mistress of Louis XIV. Strange ideas of morality and delicacy, to preserve the mementoes of a ruler's shame, and publicly to display them in a national museum!

The Royal Palace (Palais Royale) built by Richelieu, covers or surrounds an immense square. The court is over two hundred yards long, and is a favorite resort and playground for children. Opening upon the arcade which surrounds it, are stores of jewelry and fancy articles. At night when the thousand gas jets flash upon the gold and precious stones, it is a brilliant dazzling sight.

THE ARTS AND SCIENCES—OPERAS &C.

It being the boast that Paris is the city of luxury, it is to be expected that everything which refines or gratifies the taste, or serves to amuse or entertain will be liberally encouraged; while the more substantial, practical and useful would receive but little attention. Yet with all their natural national levity and frivolity the French cultivate solid studies; and have produced some of the most thoroughly scientific men of the world; and have to-day some of the very best schools to be found.

The Academy of Fine Arts is not only an extensive collection of ancient and modern paintings and statuary; but also a school in which young artists are trained, and stimulated by a desire to win the annual prize offered to the most deserving. In addition to the honor, the winners of the first premium have a more tangible reward, being sent to Rome for three years to perfect their studies at the expense of the government; and having the right to exhibit their works in these galleries. Visitors are not admitted into the studios; but, in passing through the Halls, a score of voices may be heard singing at their daily tasks.

The patronage of the arts is further shown by the decorations and displays in all the palaces and the residences of the noble and wealthy. The Louvre, Luxembourg, Tuileries, St. Cloud, Versailles, and other imperial abodes and resorts are, in a measure, temples of art.

About half way up the Champs Eleysees is a plain, circular building, which is apt to be overlooked amidst so much grandeur. But it contains a most wonderful and interesting *panorama of the battle of Solferino.* Entering a narrow dark passage, and mounting a short flight of stairs you seem to stand upon a mound in Italy, the soft hazy atmosphere, the sky with the sublimest, richest tints hanging over you; upon one side tall cliffs surmounted by castle and churches in all other directions the land rolling in gentle swells, sweeps far away in richness and verdure. But before, beside and behind you the smoke curls up from battery, brigade and army corps; the hillock upon which you stand is the objective point; and around it surge the red waves of battle; dismantled cannon, dead and dying horses and brave men; the dash of cavalry, the fierce bayonet charge and bloody resistance; the dust of columns moving up the highways; the blue uniforms of the French, and the white coats of the Austrians thrown out across the distant fields; the Emperor of the French and his staff in the midst of the carnage; all is so perfect and complete that you fairly start and shudder at its reality. How canvas can be arranged to give so true a perspective, and such life-like scenes, is perfectly wonderful.

The cabinets and schools of mineralogy and geology, with specimens of the stones this rock ribbed earth contains, are amazing for their infinite variety; curious and instructive to those caring to study the anatomy of the globe we call our house. These but illustrate the facilities offered for investigating any subject; and the ample provision here made for the most versatile and extensive study.

Not satisfied with the number and elegance of the present scores of opera houses and theatres, a new one is being erected, which bids fair to eclipse in grandeur and richness all similar edifices, here or elsewhere. It is a monster building, fronting upon four streets, and hence showing all its fine proportions to the best advantage. It is of marble, with spacious porticoes, supported by fluted columns; groups of fine statues are at each entrance, and colossal bronzes upon the eaves; medallions and busts of dramatists, musicians, actors, singers are seen all around the building, presenting upon its external surface all who have made the stage attractive. A small wing is reserved for the Emperor's exclusive use. He enters by his own carriage and stairway to his own saloon, where he may receive and entertain his friends during the interludes, and from which he passes immediately into his box. The stage is quite as large as the audience room, and it has capacity to seat four thousand. There are about four hundred rooms in the building; ample provision for offices and dressing rooms for a *tolerable* sized company. The entire building is fire proof, a most wise and humane provision. The roof of this superb temple is lifted high above all others in Paris, and affords a splendid sweeping view of the city. Eight years of industrious labor, and an untold amount of money have already been expended, yet it will require two years more, and no inconsiderable appropriation from the imperial exchequer to complete it.

CHURCHES.

If any one person ever visited all of the churches in Paris he did not live to record the fact, but went elsewhere for his reward. Not being ambitious for any such notoriety, and having seen a goodly number of sacred edifices during the past few months, a few will content us here.

The most central is *The Madelline* peculiar in being entirely surrounded by a portico sustained by many Corinthian columns, and in being lighted from three or four domes into which the ceiling is gracefully broken. There is a great deal of gilding and painting, and more than the usual amount of sculpture, all of which is of superior taste and execution.

Notre Dame is one of the finest and most historic churches. It is of Gothic architecture, affording so great facilities for elaboration and ornament, both outside and within. Its tall, graceful spire shoots high up into the air, its front gable is covered with statuettes set in niches, and has reliefs. Its interior is quite imposing, with its high arches seperated by pillars, its lovely windows, and other architectural and artistic decorations.

Sainte Chapelle, adjoining the Palace of of Justice, is now kept for show rather than for service. It is a most exquisite little church, or rather two churches, for there is one for the servants upon the ground floor, and one for royalty above it. The lower one is lovely, but the other is charming. The walls, what little is of them, are painted blue and gold with delicate flowers. The windows, which stretch from within five feet of the floor, twelve feet or more up, and extend almost along the entire sides, are beautifully painted. Over the baldichin is a velvet cushion whereon was formerly kept, what is claimed to be the veritable crown of thorns placed on the Savior's head, and which was brought from Jerusalem by Louis, afterwards canonized, and now known as St. Louis.

The Pantheon might better be called the sepulchre of the Pantheists, for in its crypts are the tombs of the worshippers of the Goddess of Reason, those who professed no faith, as well as others who had much. Voltaire and Rousseau have each a neat sarcophagus in the separate arches of a vault, enclosed and locked, where they sleep in dreary, sad seclusion, awaiting the great day whose grand and solemn realities will forever silence all the fine subtleties of philosophy, falsely so called. The church is very majestic; wide and high, with a central dome beautifully frescoed. The two side naves are raised a few feet higher than the middle one, an unusual arrangement, but not akward. A number of large paintings hang along the walls.

VERSAILLES.

To visit Paris and not go to this enchanting place, is to do a very stupid thing. The city is neat and well provided with shaded promenades, but the palaces and their grounds are the chief objects. An immense Palace about a third of a mile long and with numerous cross wings, all filled with works of art, stands upon an eminence at the edge of the city. You pass between two rows of statues, placed in a wide avenue, enter and wander through room after room, hall upon hall of sculptured marble and eloquent canvass. Many of the pictures are of immense size, and not a few treat of the more recent achievments of French arms in Italy and the Crimea.

But glancing out into the park makes you impatient of closed rooms, however adorned. Here is fairy land, if lavish expenditure, nature, taste and genius all combined can make it. Fountains, rivulets, lakes and waterfalls; flowers, evergreens, arbors and forests; statuary of unnumbered characters in mythology and history; long avenues of gothic arches made by forest trees; quiet, secluded nooks where nothing is heard but the murmur of waters, the soft sighing of the winds and the music of birds. So near a mighty city, and yet such solitude and repose. It would be a wearisome task to tell of the thousand attractions of this most magnificent retreat. It cost fabulous sums for hills were cut down, valleys filled up, water courses changed, groves transplanted, and no end to the adornments and novelties. The expense incurred is said to have been a chief cause of the Revolution.

Besides the large palace spoken of there are two others far in the forests, which are cool and airy, with polished bare floors and general summer costume-royalty in *dishabille.* One of them was the summer palace of the beautiful Maria Antoinette, and the original furniture is still preserved. The adjoining gardens and grounds are lovely as a dream, and dreamy as love. The entire place is fascinating beyond description; and covering as it does—palaces, gardens and parks sixty square miles, some idea may be formed of the time required to explore it thoroughly, without lingering to enjoy it.

GOBBELINS TAPESTRY AND SEVRES CHINA &C.

These two manufactories are extremely interesting, showing how the wonderful work is accomplished. Both have been brought to the highest state of perfection, and the productions excite universal amazement, and no doubt provoke numerous violations of the 10th commandment. A choice set of the china recently sold in London for $40,000. The tapestry is quite as valuable, exhibiting the softest tints of exquisitively blended, showing form, features, drapery, scenery, as naturally as if sketched by the pencil of a master.

The thousand and one other places worthy of examination, and worthy of mention also, must be omitted now. No account, however graphic, can fully portray the charms of Parisian life. It must be seen, and then no panegyric will seem extravagant. A goodly number of Americans can always be found here, and every considerable establishment has employees who can speak English, a great comfort to travelers who have not studied the language of the natives.

FROM PARIS—AT BRUSSELS.

Leaving "the beautiful city," we are whirling away at the rate of forty miles per hour through more of the lovely garden land of this fruitful Empire. Nature often appears to suggest the proper foundaries for kingdoms and nationalities, as when she pours the angry channel between England and France, piles up the Alps to divide France and Italy, and spreads out the Pacific and Atlantic to teach America that she needs no other territory. But here the prairie rolls uninterruptedly from France into Belgium, with nothing to mark the transition but the frontier custom houses. Near Mons the smoke curling up from a score of chimney stacks, and the long rows of low houses for the miners of these collieries, bring up thoughts of home, and the hundreds of similar scenes of prosperity and wealth in dear old Pennsylvania.

But here is Brussels—the junior Paris—the city so sung about and celebrated. From a handsome and spacious depot, we drive through an old, densely built city of crooked streets; wondering for fifteen minutes if the avenues are all alleys, and where the beauties of the place can be. But we are getting higher and higher up the hill, and at length emerge into wide, straight streets and splendid boulevards. We see a sweet little park with fountains, swans and children, all playing, and all equally enjoying the sport. We see handsome palaces and offices of State bureaus, and residences of Cabinet ministers, rich and graceful churches; abodes and equipages of wealth, luxury and refinement; and we begin to justify all that has been said or written commendatory of the city.

There are a number of statues and monuments in different parts of the city, some quite elegant, but the most interesting to me is that of the brave Godfrey of Bouillon, he who led the storming party of Crusaders, when Jerusalem was captured, near eight hundred years ago. The statue is equestrian, and stands upon a granite pedestal in front of St. Jacques' church. He sits his noble charger like the fearless, defiant knight he was, weilding his good sword and bearing upon his shield the symbolic cross of his Order. His countenance is lit up with that holy zeal, and stamped with that irrevocable purpose which courted danger, and feared not death in rescuing the Savior's tomb from the sacriligious and unbelieving Moslems.

It is pleasing to see a regular American horse railway traversing the main thoroughfares. There is projecting from almost every parlor window of the better houses a small mirror so arranged as to catch the faces of persons passing and throw them in. So that the occupants can sit in the center of their parlor, and see the passers-by without being exposed themselves. It is a curious custom, to gratify the curious.

WATERLOO.

But Waterloo is near, and the wounded veterans who act as guides are impatient to fight the great battle over again. The road thither is well paved and nearly level, and lined with shade trees. The distance from Brussels is about ten miles to a village of low whitewashed houses which so straggle along the roadside for a mile. A mile further and you are upon the fatal field, which settled Europe's destiny. The land rolls over so little, scarcely enough to call the high ground hills and the depressions valleys. A better place for a square, open fight can hardly be imagined. True, in the memorable day there was some more forest than is now seen. The positions of the various wings and corps are well defined, and their movements can be readily followed. The bloody orchard, behind which lay Hougomont, with its strong brick fence sheltering the British, around which ebbed and flowed the crimson tide, where matchless heroism spent its energies, and many a brave and noble soul went out into the hereafter. Haye Sainte where the intrepod, and brilliant Ney dashed his fiery legions, retarded more by the soft yielding ground into which his cannon sunk, than by allied bayonets and guns, the little eminence whence the glorious Napoleon watched and directed his faithful troops, himself the grandest character upon that field, although defeated. The Iron Duke's headquarters, the course that Blucher came, and snatched victory from the already exalting French, far off where the tardy Grouchy lingered to his own dishonor, and his chiefs undoing, all around where courage and chivalry, unsurpassed in history, were lavishly displayed upon either side, all seen so clearly, though most of the actors sleep their last, long sleep make the place wonderfully interesting, notwithstanding also, all traces of the desperate struggle, have disappeared, except some marks about the Hougomout house and barn, and the grain grows from the eusanguined soil, and a windmill peacefully twirls its long arms, where heroes died.

J. H. H.

Beauty of American Women.

Nature has endowed the American lady with a profusion of rich gifts far beyond her less favored sisters abroad. If really great beauties are comparatively rare—and even on this point the diversity of taste may lead to a difference of opinion—the majority of women are more than merely fair. They are, almost without exception delicately made, and in this respect very different from the robust type of the English girl of the period, with her ruddy color, her full form, and her deep, masculine voice; and still more different from the heavy, angular German girl, who combines so mysteriously an immense amount of sentimentality with an unlimited appetite. The neck and the extremities are uniformly so small that European establishments have to make collars, gloves and shoes especially for the American market, certain sizes of these three articles being utterly unsaleable in Europe. Hence, when the American girl reaches her natural heaven, Paris, and has been for a few weeks in the hands of French artists, she is simply perfection. She outshines the Parisian on her own privileged ground. Elderly men will remember a fair New York beauty, who visited Paris when the Emperor was still President, and the furore her exquisite toilettes created whenever she appeared at the opera, at the Elysee or at the Bois. Younger men need not be reminded of the recent rivalry between one of their beautiful country women and the brilliant Metternich, and the desperate and futile effort made by the great arbiter of fashion to wrest the crown of victory from her hands. Combining great natural advantages in beauty and grace with admirable taste, and an almost instinctive perception of the becoming, American women abroad very easily outstrip all competitors in the art of dressing.—Putnam's Magazine.

OBITUARY.

Death of an Eminent Painter.

The cable news of yesterday brought the announcement of the death of a Royal Academician, Daniel Maclise, R. A., one of the finest of modern artists, either as portrait or ideal illustrations of a historical character. The earliest edition of Dicken's works published in this country contained a likeness of the great novelist taken from Maclise's painting, as they had been intimate friends, and this, with many others painted at the same time, established the reputation of the painter as in the first rank of his profession.

As early as 1830 he was a pupil in the Royal Academy, occasionally visiting the galleries of Paais. In 1839 his oil painting—The "Choice of Hercules," gained for him the gold medal of that year. This was followed by "All Hallow E'en in Ireland."

In 1840 he was elected a member of the Royal Society.

The London Art Journal, where fine engravings many of our readers have seen, were ornamented with subjects of which Maclise had painted in oil, and which brought very high prices. Among them was "The Play scene in Hamlet," Malvidio and the Countess, which belong to the Vernon Gallery. Other subjects were taken from "Gil Blas" Vicar of Wakefield, Christmas in the Baron's Hall. "The Origin of the Harp." Along with these his later works were said to be those fine frescoes in the new palace of Westminster, illustrating English history.

Some of his earlier productions were carricatures got up for Frazier's Magazine; and although he was fond of illustrating Moore's works and other poets of his native land, he devoted his best efforts to divine and romantic subjects. He was born in Cork in 1811 and died of disease of the heart. Charles Dickens never tired of speaking of his fine ability.

Female Physicians in Russia—Witches.

It is stated in the mails from Europe that the Russian Government has announced that women will hereafter be admitted to medical schools and to medical practices. The origin of this concession is remarkable. Formerly it was found that Cossacks objected to being attended by male physicians. On investigation it was discovered that they held a superstition concerning all diseases, and that their only ideas of remedial agents related to the incantations, charms and holy herbs administered by witches. For ages the witch had been their physician, and the tradition was so strong, that a few years ago, when some ladies applied to the government for admission to the chief medical school of St. Petersburg, a few of them were admitted on condition that they would pursue their practices among the Cossacks. It was evidently intended to supersede the "witches." This seems to have been followed by a larger concession.

VARIETIES.

—The last hen story comes from Crawford county, Illinois, where a hen has laid a triple egg, or three eggs fastened to each other.

—A citizen of Frankfort, Ky., felt himself under the necessity to postpone his wedding because his tailor cut his pants too short.

—A San Francisco paper declines to publish perticulars of three murders, as "there was nothing novel or original about the modes of death."

—Owing to the recent robbery of the Rothschilds they have been compelled to curtail their family expenses to two millions a year! Terrible hardships.

—A circus elephant out West was "only calmed down by being shot several times, and having one of his hind legs chopped for several minutes with a sharp hatchet."

—It is proposed by the Free Lovers to strike out the words "for better or worse" from the marriage service; also to omit all allusion to such a vulgar thing as "poverty."

—A Newark man is getting very suspicious because his wife has several times, lately, asked him why he didn't apply for work at that nitro glycerine factory which has exploded twice lately? He wants a divorce.

—A Columbus photographer presented a revolver at the head of a gentleman who was sitting for his photograph, with the cheering remark: "My reputation as an artist is at stake. If you don't look smilling I'll blow your brains out." He smiled a ghastly smile.

—The friends of Temperance at Gainsville, Texas, have found it necessary to adopt the following: "*Resolved*, That the use of Hostetter's, McLean's, Red Jacket, Log Cabin, Plantation, or any other kind of bitters that can intoxicate, is a violation of our pledge."

—During the delivery of a lecture by Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker in Kansas, a few days ago, a precocious youth in the audience cried out: "Are you the Mary that had a little lamb?" "No!" was the reply, "but your mother had a little jackass."

—At Rockdale, Iowa, a somewhat singular circumstance occurred the other day, the sparks from the engine setting fire to the dry grass in the Rockdale cemetery. Before it was discovered the flames, fed by a strong wind, got under considerable headway, and fences and enclosures to the burial lots were consumed. The flames were finally subdued.

—A young lady clerk employed in the Treasury Department at Washington was frightened nearly out of her wits last Monday while at work, by finding a mouse snugly ensconsed in her chignon. It must have gone to roost there the night before, and had kept quiet, through fright or some other cause; but when it did begin to kick the numerous companions of the female clerk were made aware of the fact by her screams. The addenda to the young lady's caput was instantly removed, and the mouse scampered away.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, April 30, 1870.

DESOLATE.

"Behold your house is left unto you desolate."

Henceforth the Westmoreland district is to be left desolate. JOHN COVODE has announced his deliberate intention not to run for Congress again. It is hard to lose a man like COVODE. It is unpleasant to see the great "Alligator" go into retirement. You see it is rather hard to understand this matter. Now, we place no confidence in the story put afloat that he retires from Congress with a view of putting himself in training for the Presidency against our beloved Chief Magistrate GEARY, whose shivered legs have been evidence of his leg-itimate devotion to his country.

It is true that there would be a strong and consistent rivalry between the two men and none but a first-water prophet could tell in the outset, which of them would win. "Honest John" should not retire from the contest so unceremoniously. There is still a golden opportunity for a contest in case of defeat—and in Congress no Republican contests in vain. That ought to be a ruling consideration. People often vote wrong, we must all admit, but one of the beauties of the Republican Congress is, that it always sets the people right.

But Mr. COVODE has lived the full measure of his ambition. He writes thus: "I rest content." Another great man made the same remark. We refer to the late JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. If we mistake not, he used Mr. COVODE's exact language, with the preface, however, "This is the last of earth." Now certainly Mr. COVODE didn't want that to go with his statemtnt. For certainly Mr. COVODE don't want this term in Congress to be *his* last of earth.

We do not think it possible to spare Mr. COVODE. We can dispense with Governor GEARY much better. Some falsifier of history refuses to write up his war record. But writing for himself, he does not hesitate a moment to record the immortal truth. Hear how modestly he does it:

> Now, in view of the fact that the great struggle for human progress, for which I enlisted, has been fought, and won by the friends of human rights; slavery and despotism having been overturned, the power of the Government vindicated; and shown to be more than equal to cope with its enemies, and the Government been fully reconstructed.

Gods! with what a fine military fury he joined in the fight at Malvern Hill, saw the blood at Five Forks, heard the "rebel yell" at Antietam, Shiloh and Chicamauga, stood by the side of the gallant MCPHERSON when he fell at the head of the Seventeenth Corps in front of Atlanta on the 22nd of July, 1864, and even rode with SHERIDAN when he was "twenty miles away." Although it is very unpleasant to destroy a beautiful romance—one of WHITTIER'S, too—he was the original BARBARA FRETCHIE that JUBAL EARLY interviewed, as he rode through Fredericktown—in disguise, of course.

But, aside from war Mr. COVODE has shown conspicuously in peace. Of course, the world is not generally aware of this, but Mr. COVODE is. If any man doubts it, read the following extract from his letter:

> Without boastfulness, but as a servant giving an account of his stewardship, I take the liberty of saying to my constituents, that I have been honored by my associates in Congress, in being called upon to serve on very important committees. Besides my investigations, which Mr. Lincoln said "finished the Democratic party as a national one," I was selected to serve on the Committee on the conduct of the war, and thus made an associate with Lincoln and his Cabinet in matters pertaining to the war. I was honored by being the associate of the noble old Ben Wade on that Committee, a truer man in this country never lived—and with Chandler, with his strong impulses, but always in the right, when enemies of the Government were to be dealt with.

How easily truth might have perished from off the earth. However, Mr. COVODE has one claim that entitles him to retirement. He "finished the Democratic party." That ought to entitle him to a little rest, certainly. With his exit it depends on the Republican party to keep it "finished." It is not disposed in the least to stay "finished," but it is to be hoped that the "Alligator" will be followed by some man who will keep it in that condition.

Then, again. Mr. COVODE has been—as he alleges—the associate of the "noble old BEN WADE"—a gentleman who went to the first Bull Run—and, hold your breath!—the spotless ZACK CHANDLER. After that, who will speak of JOHN COVODE lightly? But when it all comes to all, how can we do without COVODE? Who is to sell cadetships in the Westmoreland District when we lose him? There is a question for you.

SHOULD Mr Cadet-seller WHITTEMORE be, as is now probable, beaten by his colored competitor, it would be just retribution. He had not pluck enough to recommend a colored lad for a cadetship, although he made, and makes, no objection to sitting as Congressman by virtue of negro votes.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

Just so. Now if the *Dispatch* wishes to show its "pluck" let it join THE POST and demand that the Rev. JOHN PECK be placed either upon the Assembly ticket, or be nominated as the successor of Mayor BRUSH. Will it do it?

GEORGIA NOT A STATE.

Of course the Senate remands Georgia to a provisional, which means a military condition. The sacred right of *habeas corpus* suspended and every guarantee to individual liberty prostrated. Georgia was a good enough State to vote on constitutional amendments and whenever and wheresoever it would be thought necessary to advance the interests of the Republican party, but it was becoming evident that she was likely to set up for herself, like any other State, and then it was demonstrated that she must be "set back." There must be an end to this injustice some day in the near future, and we hope the reaction may not be accompanied by any worse result than a mere change of party. Surely the decent respectable men of the Republican party, in the northern section, do not approve of the tyrannical acts of Congress in relation to Georgia and Texas. If they do we may prepare ourselves for the worst. But we cannot believe it, so long as such men as TRUMBULL are willing to denounce the SUMNER-WILSON monarchists. He closed the debate on the Georgia question the other day, in a speech of three hour's length. He referred to the apparenly intentional delay in the admission of Georgia, the bill having been thrust aside to admit Texas, in which State the condition of things was not more orderly than in Georgia. But in the Georgia case were many extraordinary things. Public meetings had been held in Washington; and Congress instructed as to its duty. At one of these meetings a member of the Senate harangued the crowd, declaring the BINGHAM amendment atrocious, and that having been accustomed during the war to reconnoiter the lines of the enemy he had reconnoitered the Senate, and could predict the certain defeat of the amendment; that the Radical column had been reinforced by a Senator from Mississippi (AMES) and two votes from Texas. Mr. TRUMBULL denounced this species of electioneering resorted to in regard to a measure of legislation deserving of a calm and patient consideration. He reviewed in detail the entire history of the legislation concering Georgia, to show that the State had already been admitted. He argued that the idea upon which Congressional intervention was asked to perpetuate the Georgia Legislature was destructive of every principle of Republican Government; that outrages in Georgia were less frequent than in other Southern States; there was no constitutional power in Congress to extend the Legislature, and the proper way to suppress outrages in Georgia was through the people of the States; not by the Federal Government. In regard to the allegations of outrage in the South, he could not commend the statesmanship which would parade the scene of blood in one section in order to excite the enmities and passions of sections against each other. He denounced the amendment of Mr. DRAPER as a monstrous violation of the Constitution.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND RADICALISM.

The organs of the Radical party affect to deprecate the exhibition of the warmth of temper displayed by Chief Justice CHASE, in his action upon the Legal Tender question, as inconsistent with his high judicial functions. This display of feeling in a high judicial functionary is usually ludicrous or painful; but peculiar circumstances may not only justify, but ennoble such a spectacle, and such was the case in the late scene in the Supreme Court at Washington, when the Chief Justice evinced his impatience and resentment at the unprecedented and persistent intervention of the law member of the Cabinet—a Cabinet which appears more zealous to represent Congress than the President—in matters of private litigation before the Court for the avowed purpose of reducing the conclusions of the Supreme Bench to conformity with the presumptive intention of Congress in the passage of the Legal Tender act.

Mr. CHASE did not fail to see that if this extraordinary and indecent pressure were to succeed, the Court would have no ground which it could call its own—that if it yielded to the claim that the will of Congress, whatever it be, and whether express or presumptive, is to be taken as absolute and unquestionable law, it would make all judiciary inquiry as to which is law, and the proper application of law, a mockery and a farce. If there is to be, practically, no limit to the power of Congress on this subject, it will be useless to think of that power being limited to any other subject. There can be but one starting point in the exercise of the judicial function—the recognition of the limitary character of all powers; and if the judiciary discards the basis of a defined system of limitations, it must either become itself a despot, or sink into the survile tool of despotism. This, the Chief Justice clearly comprehends, as well as his associates who united with him in the decision; and the Radical leaders are not so much concerned about the want of judicial dignity evinced, as they are indignant and bitterly vindictive at this interposition between Congressional usurpation and Constitutional right.

THE LEGAL-TENDER DECISION.

So it appears that after all there is to be no rehearing of the Legal-Tender decision—at least not for the present. The case went out of court on Wednesday without cause of action. Messrs. STRONG and BRADLEY went into the Supreme Court with a considerable flourish of trumpets, but they now go out singing exceedingly small.

Upon the "reorgnization" of the Court there was a great deal of small talk among the Radical would-be JUSTINIANS about the reopening of the HEPBURN-GRISWOLD case. Great were Radical expectations over this matter, but they were doomed to meet an untimely fate. Their brightest hopes perished when the able Chief Justice announced that even in courts of law the parliamentary rule held good, that unless one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, who had himself pronounced an opinion upon a matter in adjudication moved to reconsider such decision, it must remain forever untouched.

After all STRONG and BRADLEY secured their confirmations under false pretenses. THE POST originally made the positive charge which has been so often verified, that both these gentlemen pledged themselves in advance, to reverse the legal tender decision. Now, they know one of two things: 1. That they had no right to move the reopening of the decision, or, 2. That they were making hypocritical promises to Radical Senators. They may take either horn of the dilemma. If they acted through utter ignorance, so; if through duplicity; then so.

A Philadelphia cotemporary, who cannot be charged with even the faintest leaning toward Democracy, aptly remarks that "every one who is not immediately interested in this litigation should feel gratified at the result announced yesterday for this reason, if none other, because it sets at rest the humiliating suggestion that the men who were tendered the high commission of Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States were sounded and committed in advance of their appointment as to their views on judicial questions which they had never judicially considered."

But in what manner does it set at rest the question of the attempted tampering with the sanctity of the judicial ermine by Messrs. STRONG and BRADLEY? It sets it at rest against their own dignity, and leaves them convicted of the very charges brought against them.

The real hope of the American people for the preservation of free institutions is in the Supreme Court, but if it is to fall into the hands of such men as have lately been added to it, then indeed will it become a miasmatic curse rather than a blessing.

As to the decision itself there is no question among jurists about its merits. There is no man who has gained his commission to practice law by absolute study, but will, divesting himself of political prejudices, say that the decision could not be otherwise than it was. Of course, it was unpleasant for the Republican party to be told in the formal words of a judicial decision that the Legal-Tender act was unconstitutional.

To them it was but the keynote of what was to follow. It said in so many words, that all the long array of laws that disgrace the nation's statute books would fall under the same ban—would meet with the same fate the moment they came before an unprejudiced legal tribunal. The party in power has sins to answer for to the retributive gods and they would gladly appease them if they could. But it is not likely that they will be accorded that privilege. The trial list is made up against Radicalism, and their leaders must make their pleas of record.

It is pleasant to know that even the accession of BRADLEY and STRONG does not emasculate the Supreme Court of independent dignity there is still hope for the people. Having been badgered for ten years with the riff-raff of American politics, it is a hopeful sign to behold patriotic judgment once more in high places. The American people may yet be entitled to write *nil desperandum respublica* upon their banners.

IT may be that the Fifteenth Amendment may come incidentally before the Supreme Court for adjudication at no distant day. We are told that this week the Senate Judiciary Committee will report a comprehensive bill for the enforcement of the Amendment. We would suggest to the Committee that it had best be exceedingly careful in this matter of law making. Perhaps the necessity for any such a law is by no means as great as some of its friends imagine. In fact, it may not exist at all. The Radical party in Congress generally manage to over-do things. They may make this proposed bill too "comprehensive," and try to spread it over too much territory.

GOING ABROAD FOR NEWS AT HOME.

"ROW IN THE NEWSPAPER WORLD."
Special Telegram to the Cincinnati Commercial.

PITTSBURGH, April 21.—The Post came out to-day in a set editorial against the Fifteenth Amendment. Mr. Taylor, late of the Enquirer, and political editor, has resigned his position in consequence.

There is not one word of truth in the above.

RADICAL ANTIPATHY TO FOREIGNERS.

If there were anything wanting to add to the infamy and insanity of Radical professions, it is furnished in the recent movement in Congress tending to the disfranchisement of foreigners—not by a withdrawal of the elective franchise where already bestowed, but by the enactment of such a naturalization law as will virtually exclude those, not already invested with the ballot, from its exercise. The bill which has been insiduously introduced and adroitly manœuvred toward adoption, in effect precludes the possibility of naturalization within a period of five years, where the application has not been already filed and pending. The intention of this is too transparent to escape detection.

Once, the foreign vote was an essential element, and materially contributed to Radical success; but the intelligent adopted citizen, whose natural assimilation with our people and institutions is proverbial, is an observant and progressive individual—one who seeks, with his newly endowed privileges, to understand the nature of our Constitution and government, and to render himself a worthy member of community in his adopted home. Hence he is not likely to prove a pliable instrument in Radical hands for the furtherance of their ambitious and infamous schemes.

By the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, and the negro invested with the elective franchise, they expect to have a more plastic material to fashion to their purposes; and their hope is that, if they can hold back from the foreigners the rights of citizenship, they may be able, with the negro vote, to control the government until the time is rife for them to defy all voters and establish their ideal government—an oligarchy.

But the simple sweeping postponement of naturalization, no matter what length of time the applicant may have been a resident of the country, or what steps he may have taken to secure the rights of citizenship, is not the most objectionable feature of the measure. It places within the discretion of a partisan court the granting or refusing of the boon, and even goes one step further, and, in the hearing of the application, acts upon the principle of the LYNCH code, which first hangs the presumed delinquent and puts him upon his trial afterwards. Witnesses are to be heard against the application; and whenever it suits the purposes of a Radical partisan to oppose a barrier to the vote of the "swag-bellied Dutch" or "onion-eating Irish," as they term them in their elegant phraseology, it *can* and *will* be done for the accomplishment of partisan ends.

The initiative in this direction has been taken by the Radical party in Indiana, where the leading men have boldly declared that they had "stall-fed these Dutch long enough, and, now, as they had niggers enough to offset the German vote, they might go." Acting upon this idea, the Germans were completely ignored and given the cold shoulder in all the nominating Conventions which have been held in that State, while the negroes were insincerely and hypocritically flattered as the "coming men." This is the Radical game with reference to the negro; and when such leaders of the party as the leprous MORTON, reeking with political and moral insincerities and impurities, waives his right to the floor, and congratulates the Senate that, while it has lost nothing in intelligence by the admission of REVELS to the seat of JEFF DAVIS, the country had gained largely in patriotism, the colored man cannot fail to penetrate the flimsy vail with which he attempts to shield his hypocrisy. It was not only an insult to REVELS, but, through him, to the whole colored population of the country; and if they do not at present read aright the designs of the Radical leaders, it will simply be a matter of time, when they will be truly awake to their interests and an appreciation of their true friends.

That the foreign vote, by which Radicalism was elevated to power, is beginning to be distrusted, with a daily illustration and understanding of its insincerities and absurdities, is apparent from the infamous measure which is sought to be enacted for their disfranchisement. Will they themselves see it, or will they still longer contribute, by their countenance and votes, to the perpetuation of a power which is so essentially antagonistic to their rights and political, as well as social, interests?

THE Butler *Herald*, the Kittanning *Sentinel* and the Altoona *Sun* endorse the views of the Easton *Sentinel* and ask that the headquarters of the Democracy be removed from Philadelphia. The *Sun* calls it "a wise suggestion," and Uncle JAKE, whose head is always level, says:

> We copy the following article from the Easton *Sentinel*, edited by that staunch and fearless Democrat, D. S. Nieman, Esq. It has the ring of true metal, and we commend it to the careful perusal of those who have sought the management of the party but for the gratification of selfish ends. If, after due consideration, it shall be concluded to place the future management of the party in the hands of the Western Democracy, we hope there will be such a concentration of action among the leading Democrats West, as will nip in the bud any attempt to convert our organization into a mere machine to make great men out of noisy politicians, or promote the personal ambition of unworthy men.
>
> Let there be a "fair deal." Let the party act up to the spirit of the times—not that spirit of progress which seeks the destruction of our institutions, to accomplish a fanatical idea—but that progress which is the legitimate consequence of a fair and just construction of the Constitution.

—Since the above was type we have received the Indiana *Democrat* which also demands a change of base and calls upon

> Mr. Mutchler, the Chairman of our State Committee, who resides at Easton, and is doubtless in accord with the sentiments of the *Sentinel*, would do well, we think, to call a meeting of his Committee, at no distant day, to consult upon the above suggestions, as also upon the general affairs of the coming campaign, which (although not involving the election of State officers) is a momentously important one.
>
> What says Mr. Mutchler? What say the Democracy of the State.

NEGLEY OF THE BIRD'S EYE.

Somebody, certainly not a friend of GEN. NEGLEY, our Representative in Congress, has spread himself in a communication to the *Gazette* in the appended notice.

It is prefaced as follows:

CONGRESSIONAL.

PITTSBURGH, April 21, 1870.

EDITORS GAZETTE: I see by a letter published in a city journal this morning that there is going to be an attempt made to break through the two-term seat in Congress. Allow me to say that I have had business acquaintance with and personal knowledge of each of our representatives in Congress since Ritchie occupied the seat in 1853, and that while none of them have stood prominent as publicists, there has not been one who has paid as diligent attention to his duty as Gen. Negley, our present representative.

Then comes the following letter, which is rich of and within itself. Says the writer:

> I had occasion to visit Washington lately, and stopping at the hotel where Gen. Negley takes his meals, became aware that he takes his breakfast at seven in the morning, sitting ten or fifteen minutes: afterwards has the morning papers read to him while he is reading and answering letters until ten o'clock, from which time until twelve he accompanies visitors on official calls of business or pleasure; then sits in the House until adjournment, usually about four o'clock; next at dinner for fifteen minutes; afterwards in his seat at the House until adjournment, then writing until midnight. I noticed that he was everywhere received with marked attention, and by officials in the Treasury office with instant compliance to his requests. His personal habits command respect; his appearance is dignified; his address courteous; his face rosy with the deserved blessing of good health and sound constitution; his eye bright as any bird's, and free from the appearance of guile; his grasp firm and hearty from hands that have evidently been accustomed to labor. He never drinks, nor does he allow himself to remain in the company of vicious people. He pays one secretary, and occasionally several assistants. In short, for not even as much pay as will meet his expenses, he performs well an amount of labor that not one in a thousand could have physical strength to go through.
>
> His moral integrity stands grandly before the people who know him best, his truth, his honesty of purpose, his purity in love and marriage, his sympathy toward those in distress, his assistance to those in trouble, reminding me of the beautiful line in Virgil, where Queen Dido sang, *"haud ignara mali; miseris succurrere disco,"*
>
> If we were "booked up" in our classics we would reply to the above by saying, *Hoc Dido et hic semper Sameritis, non hæc Negley*, but as we are not, we refrain from doing so.

We are in favor of NEGLEY since reading the above. You can't put a bad *penny* on us after that. Behold with what regularity he takes his meals—read about the multiplicity of his clerks—and then above all, like a new edition of the relict of the late J. CÆSER, Esq., he is not only virtuous, but absolutely above suspicion. And lives in Washington, too. Well, there are some things that surpass human understanding. Henceforth, record us for NEGLEY. We believe in miracles. The General has now indeed "reached the summit of manhood expectations."

GEN. M'CLELLAN gives us in the May *Galaxy* a very interesting sketch of the French Marshal BUGEAUD and his method of making war. BUGEAUD'S manner of handling his pickets is explained and the most prominent events of his military career in Africa discussed with much intelligence and force. Gen. MCCLELLAN'S opportunities for observing while abroad (as one of the commission sent to Europe before the war) the various systems of organization and grand tactics as practiced in the continental armies, enables him to give much valuable information and a very readible review of the salient points of BUGEAUD'S ideas about the art of war. There are few men in America whose reading in military literature has been more varied than MCCLELLAN'S; anything, therefore, from his cultivated mind must commend itself to all interested in the discussion of military affairs.

THE calculations which have been made by competent maritime authorities leave little room for doubt that the City of Boston never got further on her way to Liverpool than Sable Island. The probability is that she was the steamer seen by a small vessel to be sending up rockets, and "turning to all points of the compass." She was unmanageable, and must have foundered in the gale—all her boats having probably been swept away before the peril was seen to be imminent. The sympathies of the public must necessarily be with the friends of all who were on board, as well as with the owners of the vessel, to whom no blame whatever can be attached and who have done everything in their power to find any trace of as fine a steamer as ever put out to sea.

A CORRESPONDENT says that the chair now occupied by the negro REVELS is not the actual piece of furniture once used by HON. JEFF. DAVIS. In April, 1861, when the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment—that had been attacked in Baltimore just previously—was guarding the Capital, some of the soldiers ascertained by inquiry, which chair had been occupied by the rebel chief, and broke it to pieces. So the Radical rejoicing in this connection comes to grief.

WE have been requested to notice that the friends of Women Suffrage in Ohio, will hold a convention at Dayton on Wednesday and Thursday, April 27th and 28th, to which they invite all persons, whether friendly or not to the movement.

GREELEY has mastered the Georgia case, and he has succeeded in stating in a few words, as follows:

"When you go to the bottom of the case you find the argument for further reconstruction amounting to just this: "If you allow the people of Georgia to elect new rulers, they won't elect *us*.'"

THE New York *Evening Post* now takes this view of the Legal-Tender question. It says:

There is but one simple and easy way out of this difficulty. It is for Congress at once to repeal the Legal-Tender act, in so far as it applies, or may be supposed to apply, to debts contracted before its passage. If Congress could pass the bill, Congress can repeal it; and the credit of the nation itself, as well as justice between citizens and the interest every man has in a settled state of the law, demand that it shall be done without delay.

If we mistake not the *Post* was on the other tack about the time the law was enacted and abused Judge SHARSWOOD "for attempting to break down the credit of the government" by deciding that contracts made payable in gold could not be discharged with greenbacks.

THE Cincinnati *Volksblatt*, German and Radical also, begins to see how the wind is blowing in Radical quarters, and says: "Those leaders of the Republican party commit a great folly who believe that since they have got the negro vote they no longer need the Germans, and in respect to them no longer impose any restraint upon their nativism and their hypocrisy."

SENATOR TIPTON, of Nebraska, somewhat startled his radical friends, the other day, when he declared that Georgia was just as much a State in the Union to-day as Massachusetts.

THE official count of the Connecticut election shows GOV. ENGLISH'S majority to be 844. He will be inaugurated on the 4th of May and it is promised that the military display shall be the finest ever seen in the State.

A prominent Rad. is said to be preparing a bill to strike out the word "white" from the title of the Presidential mansion so as to thoroughly conform to the Fifteenth Amendment.

A NEGRO wants to see the time come when a negro cannot only vote, but can vote a Democratic ticket without exposing himself to denunciation and danger. That negro is sadly unreconstructed.

A NEGRO citizen of Louisville publishes a long letter, wherein he declares that if CHASE and WADE HAMPTON will take the lead, a great national party can be formed.

Poor Georgia.

The following is the text of the Georgia bill as it passed the Senate:

AN ACT relating to the State of Georgia:

Whereas, Great irregularities have been practiced in the organization of the Legislature in the State of Georgia, both in its first organization and in the expulsion of certain members, as well, also, as in its reorganization since the act of December last; therefore

Be it enacted, &c. SECTION 1. That the existing government in the State of Georgia is hereby declared to be provisional, and the same shall continue subject to the provisions of the acts of Congress of March 2, 1867, and March 24, 1867, and of July 19, 1867, until the admission of said State by law to representation in Congress, and for this purpose the State of Georgia shall constitute the Third Military District.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That in accordance with the provisions of, and under the powers and limitations provided in said acts, an election shall be held in said State, commencing on the 15th of November, 1870, and continuing as the President may designate, for all the members of the General Assembly of said State provided for in the constitution of said State, adopted by its convention on the 11th day of March, 1868, at which election all persons who, by said constitution, are electors, shall be entitled to vote; and said General Assembly so elected shall assemble at the capitol of said State, on Tuesday, the 13th day of December, 1870, and organize, preparatory to the admission of the State to representation in Congress, and the powers and functions of the members of the existing General Assembly shall cease and determine on the said 13th day of December, 1870.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever it shall appear to the President, from an appliication by the Legislature of any State, or by the Governor of such State when the Legislature cannot be convened, that domestic violence prevails in any city, county or municipal organization in such State that cannot be suppressed by the local authorities, it shall be the duty of the President to suppress such domestic violence; and for that purpose he is hereby authorized to employ the military force of the United States and any portion of the militia of any State he may deem necessary, and so exercise all such powers and inflict such punishment as may by the laws or rules and articles of war be exercised or inflicted in case of insurrection or invasion.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act entitled, "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1867, as prohibits the organization, arming, or calling into service of the militia forces of the State of Georgia be and the same is hereby repealed.

[From the Phila. Sunday Mercury.]

SHERIDAN'S RIDE.

A NEW VERSION.

Sheridan could'nt stay in Troy to participate in the funeral obsequies of General Thomas, because he had to go to Philadelphia to help eat a public dinner on Saturday. Little Phil. was bound to have his little fill, regardless of the looks of the thing. We propose that future editions of "Sheridan's Ride" be amended to read as follows:

Up from the South at break of day,
To where the corpse of Thomas lay,
The electric wire with a quiver bore,
Like a flashing Puck, to the Troy House door
The news of a "feed," with wine galore—
The dinner, in fact, of a cavalry corps—
And Phil. five hundred miles away.

And it told little Phil. how his fill he'd get,
Stirring his appetite a bit, you bet;
And lookier yet into Troy it rolled,
While all the points of the feed it told,
Striking the listener's stomach cold
As he thought of the steaks in that gastric fray,
And Phil. five hundred miles away.

But there is a road from Illium town,
Two first-class railways leading down;
And there, in the gloom of Thursday night,
An iron horse, with a bright head light,
Was seen to pass like a bird affright;
As if he knew, Phil. Sheridan's greed,
He rolled away with lightning speed;
Hills rose and fell, but his heart was gay,
With Phil. three hundred miles away,

And still from the stack as he thundered south,
Rolled the smoke like the gas from Train's own mouth;
Or the trail of a dress, sweeping faster and faster,
Foreboding to husbands financial disaster;
While the valves of the "steed" and the heart of the master
Were beating like prisoners assaulting their walls,
Impatient to be where the dinner bell calls;
Every nerve of the engine was strained to full play,
With Phil. but one hundred miles away.

The first that met Phil's eyes were the sands
That cover up New Jersey lands;
And the special train went thundering down
As the dinner hour struck on the clock of the town.
With smoke and with dust the engine was gray—
By the screech of his whistle he seemed to say:
"I've brought you Sheridan all the way
From Illium down to eat to-day."

Now let them be busted and placed, in pairs,
In niches at head of hallway stairs—
For that, you know, is the summit of fame—
And there, 'neath the glorious General's name,
Be it printed in letters two feet square,
"Here's the Iron Horse that saved the day
By bringing General Sheridan there
From Troy, five hundred miles away."

OUT OF SPAIN.

I've brought my lady out of Spain,
With bridal pomp and pageant rare;
And, ah! we'll never tread again,
As in the days of Fancy's reign,
The castle-halls we builded there.

No more for us the light guitar
At eve its tender passion tells;
Nor softly, sweetly steals from far,
Like music from a distant star,
The holy calm of convent bell.

No more shall silver bugles blow,
Nor pennons wave, nor lances shiver;
Nor knights and ladies whisper low
At twilight hour, when purpling flow
The storied waves, bright Guadalquiver.

'Tis vanished all, as fades the track
Of feet upon the sea-beat sand;
And nothing can again bring back,
What youth must have what age must lack,
The gay romance of Spanish land.

And so through life the prize we deem
Well worth the toll it cost to gain
Flies like the mist at morning's beam—
Fades like the lips we kiss in dream—
Falls like our castles built in Spain.

I turned, and found my lady dear
With mild reproach in eyes most fair;
"But Love," said she, has power to rear,
Firm as the hills, as sunlight clear,
A shining palace everywhere."

—Appleton's Journal.

JOSH BILLINGS PAPERS.

Tight Boots.

I would jist like to kno who the man was who fust invented *tite boots.*

He must have bin a narrow and kontrakted kuss.

If he still lives i hope he haz repented ov hiz sin or iz enjoying grate agony ov some kind.

I hav bin in a grate menny tight spots in mi life, but generally could manage to make them average; but there iz no such thing as making a pair of tite boots average.

Yu kan't git an average on the pinch ov a tite boot, enny more than yu kan on the bite of a lobster.

Enny man who kan wear a pair ov tite boots, and be humble, and penitent, and not indulge in profane literature, will make a good husband.

He will do more than that, he will do to divide up into several fust klass husbands and be made to answer for a whole naberhood.

Oh! for the pen ov the departed Wm. Shaksspear to write an anethema against the boots, that would make anshunt Rome wake up and howl agin, az she did once before on a previous ockashun.

Oh! for the strenth ov Herkules, to tare into shu strings all the boots ov creashun and skatter them to the 8 winds of heaven.

Oh! for the buty ov Venus, tew make a bigg foot look hansum without a tite boot on it.

Oh! for the payshunce of Job, the Apostle, to nuss a tite boot and bless it, and even prefer one a size smaller and more pinchful.

Oh! for a pair ov boots bigg enuff for the foot ov a mountain.

I hav bin led into the above assortment ov "Oh's" from having in my posseshun, at this moment, a pair of number nine boots, with a pair ov number eleven foot in them.

Mi feet are az a dog's noze the fust time he wears a muzzle.

I think mi feet will eventually choke the boots to deth.

I liv in hopes they will.

I suppozed I had lived long enuff not to be phooled again in this way, but I hav found that an ounce ov vanity weighs more than a pound ov reazon, espeshily when a man mistakes a bigg foot for a small one.

Avoid tite boots, mi friend, az you would the grip ov the devil, for many a man haz caught for life a fust rate habit for sweafing by encouraging hiz feet to hurt hiz boots.

I have promised mi two feet, at least a dozen ov times during mi checkured life, that they never should be strangled agin, but I find them to day az full ov pain az the stummuk ake from a sudden attack of tite boots.

But this iz solemnly the last pair ov tite boots i will ever wear; i will hereafter wear boots az big az my feet, if i have to go barefoot to do it.

I am too old and too respectable to be a phool enny more.

Eszy boots is one of the luxuries ov life, but i forgit what the other luxury iz, but i don't kno az i care, provided i can git rid ov this pair ov tite boots.

Enny man kan have them for seven dollars, just half what they kost, and if they don't make his feet ake wuss than an angle worm in hot ashes, he needn't pay for them.

Methuseles iz the only man that I kan kall to mind now who could hav afforded to have wore tite boots and enjoyed them; he had a grate deal of waste time to be miserable in, but life now days iz too short and too full ov aktual bizziness to phool away enny of it on tite boots.

Tite boots are an insult to enny man's understanding.

He who wears tite boots will have to acknowledge the corn.

Tite boots hav no bowls of mersy; their insides are wrath and promiskious cussing.

Beware of tite boots.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris—Holiday of the Washerwomen—Balls—The Acquittal of Prince Bonaparte and the Students—The French Senate—A Comparison with the Rump—No Cadetships For Sale—Minister Ollivier.—The Palace of Justice—A Word for the Lawyers.

[Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Post.]

PARIS, April 1870.

What should we say of Paris? the beautiful, immense, wonderful, irresistible, incomparable; the Queen City of the world! Where begin or where end an account of her myriad novelties, attractions, charms? Think of everything interesting or useful in any quarter of the habitable globe; of any custom, costumes or mode of life of any race; anything, worn eaten or used; of any amusement or entertainment for the most giddy, the gayest or the most thoughtful and sedate; of the completest luxury or the blackest crime; of the most brilliant blaze of fashion, or the most perfect isolation and seclusion; of every shade of sentiment, political, social, or religious; of every pursuit and practice; of everything you have read, heard of, dreamed or imagined, and you may find it in Paris.

A Paris guide book is a respectable sized volume; and it will require many weeks properly to see all of the sights marked as worthy a visit. Glimpses of French life—the bare sacrifice—may be had by those unacquainted with the language. But to study the peculiarities of thought, life and to get at the core of society, one should be able to converse in the national tongue, and also with hands, shoulders and eyebrows. The public buildings and institutions being permanent can be seen at any time; but the transient sights must be viewed as they pass in quiet succession. So we will spend half a day upon the streets looking at

THE WASHERWOMEN'S FETE.

When almost every class of society has its jubilee, its day of relaxation and amusement, why should not these hard worked? poorly paid women. To-day they are allowed unrestrained freedom, and the result shows that the wash-board has some romance, that they have not scoured out all the wit and humor of their nature, in rubbing the soiled linen committed to them. They are abroad to-day, on foot, in carriages and wagons, in all sorts of fanciful costumes and characters, blowing horns, playing violins, sounding trumpets cymbals and what not. Some assume male attire and saunter and strut with small cane and cigar, looking and acting the "nobbiest" of dandies. Some are decidedly grotesque and comical, and some disgusting. One open wagon contains a crowd of female apes, women dressed and acting like monkeys. At night the fraternity, or, rather sisterhood, close their day's festivities with a fancy ball. Touching upon terpsichorian matters, suggests the innumerable and great variety of such performances which may be seen and enjoyed for a small consideration. We attended two in one night.

THE RAG-PICKERS' BALL—THE STUDENTS' BALL.

In a remote and dingy quarter of the great city, where it would not be prudent to wander around at midnight alone, sporting gold watch chains, diamond pins or other objects of value,—in a long, low room, with a high platform for the band at the further end, and a row of plain uncovered, unpainted tables down either side with a railing around the open area, the ball of the *chiffoniers* goes on with vigor. You pay twenty cents at the door, which admits you as a spectator and entitles you to a glass of beer. If you dance you must pay two cents a quadrille or waltz. Surely inexpensive enough; yet perhaps you might find it a dear dance for all. Although some of the girls look somewhat approximating tidy, "not to put too fine a point on it," the toilet of none can be said to be elaborately rich. The men as well as the women, appear to have come in their every-day costume—perhaps the poor creatures have no other—fresh from the streets, alleys, gutters and sewers; some scarcely stopping to wash their faces. But they are none the less merry, and dance none the less gracefully because of the absence of glittering jewels, and flowing robes, flounces, trains, and all that. It would scarcely be expected that much ceremony would be observed here, yet there is no rudeness, no obscenity, nothing that the most refined might not look at. There is considerable caressing, and, perhaps a trifle more embracing during the waltzes than is usual in polite society. It may be that the showy uniform of several *gens'd armes* moving through the hall, exercise a restraining influence. Those not dancing sit at the small tables smoking—both sexes—and drinking beer and cheap wine. As each dance is finished, the cashier of the establishment rushes around, with a leathern satchel swung over his shoulder, into which he deposits the pennies collected for the sets. Difficult as it may be to gather a scanty subsistence from picking amongst the refuse of better society, these people will spare from their meagre means enough to indulge in their little frolics.

The *chiffonier*, or rag-pickers of Paris, humble as their occupation, and strange as their vocation is, are thoroughly and regularly organized, with a code of laws, though unwritten, perfectly understood and rigidly enforced, and having a recognized head or king. Each has his specified district in which to operate, and no other dare intrude into that domain. He has a "good will" over the trade of that locality, which may not be invaded with impunity.

Having seen enough of this phase of life, we drive next to the Students Ball. It is a much more pretentious affair, and for more crowded. Pushing your way in the vestibule, through rustling silks and the odors of perfumed handkerchiefs, silk hats and fresh made clothes, you enter an immense hall on the ground floor, which opens into a large garden. Recovering from the glare of scores of chandeliers, the swells of exquisite music, and the buzz of hundreds of animated voices, we look through the smoke and wander through the throng to "study the situation." In the center of the Hall is a platform occupied by a field orchestra, around which the busy feet of the dancers are swiftly flying. Outside of the circle is a living wall of interested and curious spectators, at either end are tables about which many are enjoying beer, wine, and that peculiar punch beverage of sugar and water, filling up the intervals between sips, with flirtations. Students, all the world over, are as a class roliksome, mischief loving, law defying, revolutionary. Paris students are an exaggeration of the rest of the genus. Inhabiting a quarter of the city together, they incite or aid in every tumult, revel in riots, delight in broils, live dissolute, careless, jolly lives. The only females they incline to are of the *demimonde*, and this class make their partners at the balls. Students of Medicine, students of law, of philosophy, of art, of science, of commerce, and for aught we know of theology, too, seem to think that this is the way to fit themselves for the conflicts and duties of life.

"On with the dance; let joy be unconfined."

is the expression in all their countenances, and as the music grows quicker, wilder seems their pleasure. There is a rivalry in the number of contortions of the body and legs that can be made, rather than in the gracefulness of the movement. A man will start toward his *vis a vis*, kick as high as he can, wriggle as much as he can, while the women go through the same series of gymnastics, flaunting their skirts in a wonderful manner. A few of the best performers gather their dresses in one hand, throw one leg perpendicular, twirl several times upon one foot, then fall stretched in that way, and lie until some more unsophisticated gallant starts to offer his aid, when up she springs and dances away. All this occurs in the regular quadrilles, and the wonder is that some are not seriously injured. Although these people are much better dressed, and occupy an apparantly higher plane in society than the poor ragpickers we left an hour ago, they manifest much more coarseness, and should cause many more blushes.

THE STUDENTS AND POLITICS.

An incident occurred at the Medical University this week, which fairly illustrates the disposition of the students and their sympathies. One of the Professors had been called as a witness on the trial of Prince Bonaparte, to prove the position of the parties in the combat, as judged from the course of the bullet in Victor Noir's body. His testimony was favorable to the Prince, and that was a mortal offence to the Revolutionists; for this entire trial was rather a display of the strong party bias of the witness than a searching investigation for the truth. And, by way of further parenthesis, it may be remarked, that it was the most sublime parody upon a judicial trial ever enacted in a civilized land. Persons were permitted to testify what they heard somebody else say about the affair, or what had been rumored or reported upon the streets. Indecorous wrangles between witnesses, parties and spectators took place. Considering the mass of conflicting evidence and conflicting perjury, the jury, perhaps, could do nothing but acquit. But the verdict is being used as a brand to inflame the populace. It will accomplish nothing more than a riot, if that.

But returning to the text—Dr. Tardieu entered his class-room, as usual, for the purpose of lecturing—when he was greeted with a storm of ejaculations. "to the door, Bonaparte!" *"vive Victor Noir!"* &c., &c. He tried to explain but was hissed and shrieked down. Supposing there would be a renewal of hostilities upon the next day, a great crowd assembled. When the Professor entered, the tumult was wilder than ever; and became aggravated by the cheers of the friends who rallied around the Professor. "To the door!" To the door." "Get out Bonaparte!" "Blood, blood, blood! Go to the Tuileries!" Shrieks, hisses, singing of the Marseillies, &c., drowned every attempt to speak. Several fights occurred; but French fights amount to nothing when deadly weapons are not used. Finally the Professor was driven from his position, and an escort of his friends covered his retreat. Whether he will resign in compliance with the demand of the students, remains to be seen. If he remains, this may furnish enough excitement to gratify the restless spirits of the students; also, they must have some new sensation.

It puzzles any of these malcontents to say why they are dissatisfied with the present Government. The Emperor has really made their city the beautiful and attractive place it is; he has shown in many ways a degree of sagacity, statesmanship, diplomacy and courage of which, as a nation, they may well be proud. His last acts seem to be the results of his maturer thoughts, and the crowning glory of his life. It may be that popular commotion and a dread of revolution influenced the concessions he has made. But if that be so, how often in history can there be found an instance of one in his position showing such discretion?

In order to hear the proposed amendments to the Constitution, and to see the celebrities of the nation we visited.

THE IMPERIAL SENATE

on Monday. The sittings are held in the Luxembourg palace, in a chamber semi-circular in form, in size and shape somewhat like the old United States chamber. In the base of the arc is a semi-circular recess, whereon is the desks of the President and Vice Presidents. In front of this, and not quite so high, is a small pulpit shaped tribune, from which all formal or set speeches are delivered. The seats are arranged, each with a desk, and there are narrow aisles running to the open area in front of the tribune as is usual in Legislative bodies. The desks and arm chairs are of dark wood, and dark oak panneling, richly carved and highly ornamented, lines the wall up to the galleries, which are upon either side of the Emperor's box, it being immediately opposite the tribune. The galleries are contracted and cumbersome, with several large marble columns which obstruct the view, and shut out the light, which can only enter from the center of the ceiling.

There is considerable ceremony necessary to gain admittance. A written application must be made, previously, for a ticket; when received, and you reach the palace, a liveried servant at the gateway directs you across a large court, entering a hall; another in livery inspects your ticket, and points the way up a narrow flight of steps; reaching the top your tickets are taken up, and you are noiselessly ushered around a small, dark passage, and into your seat. To-day the galleries are crowded and there are but few vacant seats upon the floor, for the occasion is of unusual interest; the new *senatus consultum* is to be presented.

The President, M. Rouher, is a fine looking portly gentleman, with silvered hair, sedate and dignified in bearing. All the Senators wore single-breasted dress coat with gilt buttons, gold lace around the standing collar; and some have gold embroidery upon the skirts over the flaps of the pockets. Most of them wear ribbons, honors, decorations upon their breasts. The silver threads which age weaves through the hair are seen in almost every seat; and all look like cultivated gentlemen, as they should; for they are marshals, admirals, cardinals, ministers of State &c.

I did not see a single pair of boots upon a desk; nor any one sitting with his shoulders where the end of the spine should be; none were spurting tobacco juice; and during the discussion none were rapping for the pages, or writing letters offering a cadetship for sale; and there is not a solitary negro in the chamber, showing how much the French have got to learn; and what seven league boots they must put on, if they hope to overtake the Young Republic in the race of progress!

All voices are hushed, and attention is fixed upon a medium sized man, with a high, broad forehead, regular features, smooth, clean face without whiskers or moustache, brown hair, and clear complexion, and the thoughtful mien of a close and careful student. This is M. Emile Ollivier, the head of the ministry, and just now the most conspicious man in France, next to the Emperor. He ascends the tribune and reads his address in a soft, clear voice, in a calm unimpassioned manner, holding his manuscript in his left hand, his right hand resting upon the cushioned desk, or occasionally making an easy gesture. The closest attention is paid by all present, the Senators leaning forward to catch every word. Now and then a subdued murmur of approbation is heard, and as he closes with a neat and delicate eulogy upon the Emperor for surrendering so much of his power for the general good, a hum of applause rises all over the Chamber; not a shouting, stamping or clapping of hands, but a blending of voices assenting and approving as if saying, "well done!" "well done!" and yet saying no audible word.

The Minister of Justice then read the amendments to the constitution proposed by the Emperor, by which it will be seen the powers of the people are increased; while those of the sovereign are to the same extent limited. But the Goverument is thereby made more secure, and pretexts for revolution are diminished.

When the Minister descended, a short discussion arose as to an adjournment to a given day. Two Senators who dissented from the wishes of the great majority were literally cried down. Frenchmen were themselves again; fussy, excitable, noisy, until the minority were fairly suppressed, voted down, and the Senate adjourned.

THE PALACE OF JUSTICE.

This is the imposing name which the French give to their court houses. Having seen the Senate in session a visit to the judicial tribunals will be opportune. Entering we find a robing room where advocates desposit their hats and canes and procure their gowns. A wide, well lighted hall paved with marble flags, runs around three sides of a large structure, from each of which beautiful, spacious stairs, or marble steps lead to the different rooms.

In one of the courts of Assize we find ten judges in black gowns, and in another three sitting in scarlet robes. The lawyers all wear the long, loose gown of black silks, with a white stomacher, and a tall, round, brimless black cap. They have that healthy rotundity of form, and easy jollity of manner in their social intercourse in the lobbies and halls for which their profession is proverbial, and which proves to all the world that no malice or wickedness lurks in their hearts. They illustrate the true philosophy of life, to enjoy its good things, keep a light heart a clear conscience and good digestion. Whatever may be said of them by those whose burdens and infamy often, the lawyers are by an unthinking, undiscriminating world, compelled to bear, they are the truest hearted, most open handed, liberal minded, gifted, social, trusty, brave, laborious and most abused fraternity known. They bear their honors and their trials modestly, and may be recognized wherever met. In France, as in America, the same.

J. H. H.

JIM SMILEY'S FROG.

Mark Twain's Masterpiece.

He cotched a frog one day and took him home, and said he cal'lated to educate him; and so he never done nothing for three months but sit in his back door and learn the frog how to jump. And you bet he did learn him too. He'd give him a little punch behind, and the next minute you'd see that frog whirling in the air like a doughnut—see him turn a summerset, and maybe a couple, if he got a good start, and come down flat footed and all right, like a cat. He got him up so in the matter of catching flies, and kept him in practice so constant, that he'd nail a fly every time as far as he could see him.

Smiley soid that all the frog wanted was education, and he could do almost anything, and I believe him. Why I've seen him set Daniel Webster down here on the floor—Daniel Webster was the name of the frog—and sing out: "Flies, Dan'l, flies," and quicker'n you could wink he'd spring up and shake a fly off'n the counter there and flop down on the floor again as solid as a gob of mud, and fall to scratching the side of his head with his hind foot as indifferent as if he hadn't no idee he'd done any more'n any frog might do. You never seed a frog so modest and straightfor'ard as he was, for all he was so gifted. And when it came to a square jumping on a dead level, he could get over more ground at one straddle than any animal of his breed you ever see. Jumping on a dead level was his strong suit, you understand, and when it came to that Smiley would ante up money to him as long as he had a red. Smiley was monstrous proud of his frog, and well he might be, for fellers that had traveled and bin everywhere all said that he laid over every frog that they seed.

Well, Smiley kept the beast in a little lattice box, and he used to fetch it down town sometimes, and lay for a bet. Once a feller—a stranger in camp, he was—came across him with his box, and says:

"What might it be you've got in the box?"

And Smiley, sorter indifferent like:

"It might be a parrot, or it might be a canary, maybe; but it ain't, it's only just a frog."

And the feller took it and looked at it careful, and turned it around this way and that, and says:

"H'm—so 'tis. Well, what's he good for?"

"Well," Smiley says, easy and careless, "he's good enough for one thing, I should judge—he can out jump any frog in Calaveras county."

The feller took the box and took another long and particular look, and gives it back to Smiley, and says very deliberate:

"Well, I don't see no points about that frog that's any better'n any other frog."

"Maybe you don't" Smiley said. "Maybe you understand frogs, and maybe you don't understand 'em; maybe you ain't only an amateur, as it were. Anyways, I've got my opinion, and I'll risk forty dollars that he can outjump any frog in Calaveras county."

And the feller studied a minute or two, and then says, kinder sad like—"Well, I'm only a stranger here, and I ain't got no frog, but if I had a frog I'd bet you."

And then Smiley says, "That's all right; that's all right. If you'll hold my box a minute I'll go and get you a frog;" and so the feller took the box and put up his forty dollars along with Smiley's and sat down to wait.

So he sat there a good while, thinking to hisself, and tuk the frog out and pried open his mouth, and took a teaspoon and filled him full of quail shot—filled him pretty near up to the chin, and set him on the floor. Smiley, he went out to the swamp and slopped around in the mud for a long time, and finally he ketched a frog and fetched him in, and give him to the feller, and says:

"Now, if you are ready, set him alongside of Dan'l with his forepaws just even with Dan'ls, and I'll give the word!" Then he says, "one—two—three—jump" and him and the feller touched up the frogs from behind, and the new frog hopped off livel, but Dan'l gave a heave, histed up like a Frenchman, but it was no use; he couldn't budge; he was planted as solid as an anvil, and he couldn't no more stir than if he was anchored out. Smiley was a good deal surprised, and he was disgusted too, but he didn't have no idea what the matter was of course.

The feller took the money and started away, and when he was going out of the door he sorter jerked his thumb over his shoulder—this way—at Daniel, and says again, very deliberate, "Well, I don't see no other points about that frog that's any better'n any other frog."

Smiley stood scratching his head and looking down on Dan'l for a long time, and at last he says: "I do wonder what in the nation that frog throwed off for. I wonder if there ain't something the matter with him; he 'pears to look mighty baggy somehow;" and he ketched Dan'l by the nape of the neck and lifted him up, and says, "Why blame my cat, if he don't weigh five pounds" and turned him upside down, and he belched out a double handful of shot and then he see how it was, and he was the maddest man! He set the frog down and took after that feller, but he never ketched him.

A Heart-Broken Rooster.

A gentleman relates that he once had an old rooster named "Ned," which he exchanged with a farmer in the neighborhood. A few days after the removal, his master made a visit to Ned's new home. On entering the yard, Ned at once recognized his old friend, followed him to the house, awaited his return from within at the doorsteps, and when his old master again left him, appeared to be heart-stricken. He refused to associate with the other fowls, and in a few weeks died, as it was thought, of a broken heart. Who shall say, after this evidence of sensibility, that the feathered race is wanting in intelligence and affection?

—In a thunder storm last week, a very vivid flash of lightning was observed near the residence of Mrs. Rakestraw, near Starrsville, Newton county, Georgia, which was found afterwards to have struck in the horse lot, about one hundred and fifty yards from the house, killing two mules and destroying two trees. The most remarkable feature of the phenomenon was that there were four mules in the lot, two in one stable, and two in another, situated some thirty yards apart, and the same stroke of lightning killed one mule in each stable, leaving the others unhurt, and tore to pieces the two trees, one a persimmon and the other an oak, about the same distance apart as the stables.

—A few days ago a widower in Louisiana took to himself a second wife, and started off on a bridal tour, but had not gone far ere he was taken into custody for the non-payment of the undertaker who officiated at his first wife's funeral. The bride's father, learning the situation of affairs, liquidated the bill and sent the pair on their way rejoicing.

VARIETIES.

—Norfolk, Virginia, has named a new hotel after George Peabody.

—Olive Logan calls her "padding" sisters "professors of symmetry."

—Parepa Rosa has sent over seventy thousand dollars to Europe, to be "salted down," within the last six months.

—A brother and sister in an Indiana town weigh respectively 593 and 680 pounds, and the eldest is only 21 years of age.

—A Wall-street financier, who five years ago was worth $2,000,000, is now living on a salary of $1,500. Speculation in gold ruined him.

—A young lady being asked by a rich old bachelor, "If not yourself, who would you rather be?" replied sweetly and modestly, "Yours truly."

—An old gentleman of eighty-four having taken to the altar a damsel of about sixteen, the clergyman said to him, "The font is at the other side of the church."

—Over twelve hundred gallons of confiscated liquors of various kinds were emptied into the sewers of Lewiston, Me., on Wednesday last.

—A little Connecticut boy, asking a mate who Good Friday was, received the withering reply: "Well you go home and read your Robinson Crusoe."

—A St. Louis paper, speaking of a family in New York that made a fortune out of whisky, says they live on Twenty-third street, in perfect delirium tremens of splendor.

—Instead of "Return, if not called for in ten days," on envelopes, it is becoming fashionable to print on them, in a conspicious place, an affidavit from the sender that their is no money in them.

—The Charleston News declares that South Carolina can manufacture cotton yarns and cotton yarns and cotton cloths more cheaply than they can be made in New England or Old England.

—A New York bondholder has ordered from Europe a set of lace curtains on which are to be worked elaborate battle pieces, representing some of the famous engagements of the late war.

—A child was lately born in the northern part of Lucas county Iowa, having three tongues, six fingers on each hand, six toes on each foot, and is said to be hearty, and doing well. Imagine three tongues going at once!

—A Paris correspondent says the ex-Empress Carlotta, of Mexico, is in a most melancholy condition. She has attained the last stage of a terrible disease, which has made a wreck of her mental and physical faculties.

—The Lynchburg news of the 14th says: Mrs. General R. E. Lee arrived in the city yesterday morning and remained until the afternoon, when she left on the packet for Richmond. Her health, we regret to learn, is so feeble that she was unable to leave the boat during the time she remained here.

—A Yankee widow who has followed successively three husbands to the grave, entered a well known jewelry establishment in Boston last Saturday, and producing the three silver plates which had once adorned the coffins of the dear departed, desired the astonished proprietor to have them "made over into a butter knife."

—Eight oil paintings have arrived in New Orleans from Rome, and are the handiwork of General Magruder's daughter, Miss Kate Magruder, and son, Dr. Henry R. Magruder. Both have resided in Italy for a number of years, and received there an artistic education. Among them are copies of Guido's "Hope" and "Io," and Raphael's 'Madonna and Child."

—Miss Vinnie Ream has been the occasion of some verses by a friend and admirer whose "magnetic soul" stretches out to Vinnie in the following fashion:

Yet by the soul's magnetic band,
To Rome, the city of my dream,
I reach to-night and clasp your hand—
The hand of Vinnie Ream!

—The ceremony of laying the corner stone in the new Masonic Temple in New York, will take place on the 8th of June next. The Temple will be one of the most imposing buildings in the city, and the largest Masonic edifice in the world. It is to be built directly opposite Booth's Theatre on Sixth avenue, and will cover the whole block.

—At the conclusion of one of Mrs. Cady Stanton's lectures the other day, in which she declared that we shall soon see young ladies in Congress, one of her hearers gave her this conundrum: "Suppose your young lady Congressman should marry a distinguished statesman and bear a child—what then?" This floored Mrs. Stanton on the spot, for, although she might have said that the first part of the supposition would not be at all possible, she hated to confess that the other part would be much more than probable.

—From a late San Francisco paper we learn that the prospect of the fruit crop of 1870 is most promising throughout the State. Most of the fruit growers anticipate that it will be one-third in excess of that of last year, and therefore the largest yet known in California. The anxiety, unfortunately, of California fruit growers is not with regard to the quantity which will be produced, but how to dispose of it. The home fruit market cannot consume much more than one-fourth of the crop, and unless the East comes to its rescue large quantities of fruit must rot beneath the trees. Last year thousands of tons of fruit were lost.

—The inscription on the tomb of that great and good soldier, General Albert Sidney Johnston, at New Orleans, is as follows:

Behind this stone is laid,
For a season,
ALBERT SYDNEY JOHNSTON,
A General in the army of the Confederate States,
Who fell at Shiloh, Tennessee,
On the 6th day of April, A. D.
Eighteen hundred and sixty-two;
A man tried in many high offices
And critical enterprises,
And found faithful in all.
His life was one long sacrifice of interest to conscience;
And even that life on a woful Sabbath,
Did he yield as a holocaust at his country's need,
Not wholly understood was he while he lived;
But, in his death, his greatness stands confessed
In a people's tears.
Resolute, moderate, clear of envy, yet not wanting
In that finer ambition which makes men great and pure.

In his honor—impregnable;
In his simplicity—sublime,
No country e'er had a truer son—no cause a nobler champion.
No people a bolder defender—no principle a purer victim
That the dead soldier
Who sleeps here.
The cause for which he perished is lost—
The people for whom he fought are crushed—
The hopes in which he trusted are shattered—
The Flag which he loved guides no more the charging lines;
But his fame, consigned to keeping of that time, which,
Happily, is not so much the tomb of Virtue as its shrine,
Shall, in the years to come, fire modest worth to noble ends,
In honor, now, our great Captain rests;
A bereaved people mourn him.
Three commonwealths proudly claim him;
Among those choicer spirits, who, holding their conscience unmixed with blame,
Have been, in all conjunctures, true to themselves, their country and their God.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARK.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

145 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, April 30, 1870.

CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY AND EDWIN M. STANTON.

As Hyperion to a Satyr stand these two names, of men who have figured conspicuously in our country's history—upon the first of whom the judicial ermine fell and was worn with the pureness of purity itself; upon the second it was awarded as an empty honor and as a reward for partisan services which even his own friends were loth to acknowledge. Both, it is said, died poor; yet the relative degrees of their poverty were as dissimilar as were their services to the country, their ability and their virtues. EDWIN M. STANTON died, in Radical parlance, "very poor," leaving an estate valued only at seventy-five thousand dollars, in consideration of which Congress graciously voted to his widow one year's salary of five thousand dollars for judicial services which were never rendered, in addition to the insignificant little fortune of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars contributed by his political admirers. With this sum of two hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, it is not very probable Mrs. STANTON or her children will be compelled to endure many of the piercing blasts of poverty and want.

It is somewhat remuneratively pleasant to be a Radical, as others than these survivors of GRANT'S new Judges can truthfully attest. Indeed, the question has been asked, if it was not curious, that some sort of pecuniary taint seems to be detected in everything our soldier President has to do with? From distant Saint Domingo and Babcock, inwardly to the stock transfers which his new judges are obliged to make in order to qualify themselves to sit, the questionable dollar is everywhere; so that there is, as the New York *Tribune* says, something "singular" in the tardy purification which GRANT'S nominees are compelled to make.

ROGER B. TANEY also died poor—so poor that his daughters are now toiling for their daily bread—in penury, sadly in contrast with the comfortable pecuniary circumstances of Mrs. STANTON. Chief Justice TANEY was a purer patriot than EDWIN M. STANTON; he served his country much longer and with unwavering faithfulness, while his character as a man and an officer was far above that of Mr. STANTON, and his services deserved far more gratitude at the hands of the nation and the people. He, too, might have grown rich at the expense of his own and country's honor, but he had no official favors to barter for houses and lands, and other rich returns under the plausible and convenient garb of "gifts"—so he died poor. He had too many virtues to command this species of respect, and "that having died poor was not sufficiently solitary to be grand!"

The daughters of Judge TANEY have been greatly in need of assistance, and the attention of Congress has been called to the fact, but of what avail? The Democrat who would be bold enough to offer a resolution in Congress appropriating to them even one year's salary of their father, would be hooted at, if not peremptorily silenced by the controlling element. The DRED SCOTT decision has neither been forgotten or forgiven, and so long as isolated sentences can be distorted for the purpose of pandering to Radical hate, not even justice will be done to her great Chief Justice, much less the generous, grateful act, of relieving his descendants from absolute want, and saving the country from the shame and disgrace of seeing his children living and dying in absolute poverty and want.

THERE are growing indications among Radicals "to kick in the traces"—a disposition to smash the cherished idols of party, which should be at once suppressed. Senator TIPTON, of Nebraska, for instance, boldly declares that in overhauling Southern States, a stop should be put somewhere, and that, for the purpose of foisting their corrupt schemes upon the Senate, the leaders must not assume to dragoon honest men into their support. This obstreperous Senator must be looked to—his honest bluff temper must be curbed—his disposition to smash Radical idols suppressed. There must be disloyalty in a section which nourishes so ruthless an iconoclast, and BUTLER should take a strabismical view of Nebraska while concocting his schemes for securing Southern submission. For is not "the party" "the Government?" and are exrebels any more disloyal than those who give utterance to such treasonable sentiments? Worse—infinitely worse—are they than the dreaded Ku-Klux, for while these are only raiders upon the safety of individuals, these discontented and outspoken spirits deal a blow at "the government" itself. It is time for the saintly SUMNER to ejaculate—"Brethren, let us dwell together in unity!"

THE CELEBRATION.

Yesterday was one of the events in the history of the colored people of Western Pennsylvania. Not only is it true that there are no objections to this demonstration, but a fitness about it that must appeal to every man's judgment who has heretofore insisted that interior faith should have outward appearance—especially at that crisis when faith best shines in the beautiful filligree of perfect and righteous works.

We, in common, we trust with the entire community, are glad that the colored man has had his day. For years he has been—not exactly the head and front of all political offending—but the grand central figure around which the various wings and sections, segments and semi-circular fragments of a party that we might name have danced like puppets, while we at the same time never asked this obsequiousness.

Our colored fellow citizen having become such—having celebrated the anteanniversary of his citizenization—having become one of the people, we trust that henceforth he will not be regarded as an arithmetical progression of the people to go on forever at an unlimited ratio. We have had quite enough twaddle about the colored man—about the eternal principles of liberty, truth and justice and so forth and et cetera.

Hereafter the negro is a dead bird in the Republican pit. He is a voter—a man—a citizen—a what not. You cannot skin him to an advantage—we mean in a political sense—after that. His cuticle will not exhibit advantageously upon a Radical clothes line, or flaunt frightfully from fence stakes.

In this connection it may not be out of place to mention that in this matter the negro has attracted more attention for some time past than all the white men who ever emigrated to this country, from precisely that party who were always opposed to white emigrants. Perhaps they might study the fact to advantage.

Upon the display it is not strange that signal emphasis should be placed. The behavior of the colored people was all that could be desired, and in sad contrast with the great Republican demonstration preceding the late Presidential election, which couldn't be characterized by any other name than that of a drunken rabble. This procession differed from any other we have witnessed in one particular. There were but few on foot; every horse and vehicular arrangement in the county seemed to have been engaged to contribute to the length of the procession. This must be credited to the tendencies of the race to enjoy the present and ignore the future. We cannot resist mention of the appearance of Chief Marshal WARE. He was every inch a leader; looked, rode, and behaved well.

A REPUBLICAN of the 16th ward, and a responsible man, sends us a communication, over his signature, stating he worked and voted for Mr. NEGLEY for Congress but will not do so again. Our correspondent says he is woefully disappointed in his expectations of Mr. NEGLEY and that his "district has been represented with a vengeance." We do not publish the communication as one half of it is devoted to praise of Mr. PENNEY as the coming man. THE POST is not the proper medium to bring forward candidates for the Republican party, especially white ones. If any Republican who has labored for years to secure this colored individual a vote, and is dissatisfied with Mr. NEGLEY, desires to forward the claims of Mr. WARE, now stopping at the Monongahela House, for a seat in Congress, our columns are open. He can eat his breakfast as fast as NEGLEY, and cook it too. His personal habits command respect; his appearance is dignified; his address courteous; his face ruby with the deserved blessing of good health and sound constitution; his eye bright as any bird's and free from the appearance of guile; his grasp firm and hearty from hands that have evidently been accustomed to labor. He never drinks, nor does he allow himself to remain in the company of vicious people.

If our gallant General is displaced after a single term, he may console himself with the Italian saying which Queen DIDO did not sing—*Conto spesso e amicizia lunga.*

WENDELL PHILLIPS, one of the staunchest friends of the colored voter, is one of the very few Radicals whose professions of friendship are sincere, and upon whose advice they can safely rely. He equally well understands and distrusts the insincerity and emptiness of Radical professions and promises. In a speech at a Fifteenth Amendment celebration, he thus pithily admonished his colored brethren:

"If I had any legacy to leave the race I have labored for all my life, it would be this: For the next twenty years to go to the ballot box and vote, not as a Republican, or as a Democrat, nor as anything else except a negro."

The meaning of this is both plain and significant. Aware that the negro vote is only wanted by Radicals to foist themselves into office, he advises them not to vote as Republicans or Democrats, but in such manner as will *subserve their own interests.* His estimate of the selfish character of Radical leadership, the negro is beginning to understand, is correct.

THE AUTHORITY OF JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

The New York *World* is publishing a series of articles upon this subject, which, from the able manner in which the question is presented, and the extent and acknowledged prominence of the authorities quoted, will have a peculiarly beneficial effect upon the intelligent public mind. The position taken that the judgment of a Court is never general but always in the form of an award between the parties on the record in that particular case, is sustained by the acute reasoning of such men as JOHN C. CALHOUN, and the first of names in our jurisprudence, Chancelor KENT. "A judgment in a Court of Appeal never takes the form of a mandate to the courts below;" and as Mr. CALHOUN, in his very able posthumous treatise on government says of the Supreme Court, "Its decisions—being that of the highest judicial tribunal, is the last resort of the *parties* to the case in controvery,—is of course final as respects *them*, but *only* as respects *them*." Chancellor KENT says, "The records of many of the courts of this country are replete with hasty and crude decisions; and such cases ought to be *examined without fear and revised without reluctance;*" while Lord MANSFIELD says of the law of England, "It would be an absurd science were it founded on precedents only." DUPIN, to the same import, "has given us many excellent observations on the value, and on the abuses, of the authority of judicial decisions. He admits the force of them when correctly stated, and applied with discernment and sobriety; and they have the force of law when there has been *a series of uniform decisions on the same point,* because they then become conclusive evidence of the law."

As the writer adds, the fact that the Supreme Court is packed with Republicans, and that probably before the end of General GRANT'S term of office, it will consist of eight Republican judges to one Democratic judge, has no very strong tendency to proselytize Democrats to the doctrine of judicial infallibility. They are more likely to adhere to the views on this subject so often and so earnestly expressed in the writings of JEFFERSON, the great founder of the party. The Supreme Court accepts all the recent constitutional amendments as valid, although, so far as we are aware, no Democrat believes them to be so; and during the life-time of the present judges we may expect from that packed tribunal a uniform course of decisions which will operate as a barrier to the restoration of the true spirit of the Constitution.

How times change! A few short years ago anything savoring of disloyalty was sure to be punished; and it was disloyal to speak disrespectfully of any act or measure of a loyal Congres, much less of one of the household of the "faithful." FERNANDO WOOD, of New York, has the reputation in Republican circles, of being the most disloyal "copperhead" in the country, and has barely been permitted to retain his seat in Congress. A single crook of his finger, on a dozen different occasions, would have provoked his expulsion, or still worse, have caused that little bell to tinkle which would have consigned him to Fort Lafayette. Gen. HOWARD, on the other hand, has been esteemed in the same society as perhaps the most decidedly loyal man in the land—an unapproachable paragon of that modern virtue whose most distinguishing trait is to blow its own horn. Yet things have come to pass in the lamentable decay of the loyal spirit of five years ago, that this disloyal New York "copperhead" can rise up in his seat and charge the radiant chief of the Freedman's Bureau with peculation and fraud; and what is still more disloyal and impudent, make good his assertions!

FORNEY'S *Press* has a column leader, with the caption "An Unpartisan Party," in which there is expressed a fear of the incongruous elements of the Radical party, and the assertion is made that "it already gives evidence that it is composed of elements not calculated to give strength to a great political organization." Others than FORNEY have discovered the seeds of speedy dissolution, or at least of greatly waning strength, in the Republican organization, and deprecate the disposition evinced "by many of its members, on every occasion, of showing how non-partisan they are." A striking illustration of the maxim, that a society of malefactors must, of necessity, return to virtue, or be exterminated by its own vices.

THE colored population was not afraid yesterday to show their faces—they rode on gallant steeds and in open carriages, but the Republican County Executive Committee was committed to close carriages, and the sidewalk population prevented from gazing upon their handsome mugs. They were afraid or ashamed to be known. This was disgraceful. They should have, as upon every other public occasion, secured horses and have been decked with flowers, appeared conspicuous, bowed to the ladies, and been visible to the naked eye of the intelligent and recent voter.

JOHN COVODE says he is the father of the House of Representatives, which, if true, accounts for the number of scalawags which infest it. "Honest JOHN COVODE," whose notoriety consists in having slandered some of the purest and best men in the country, who has been guilty of more frauds than any other man we know of, declines to be considered any longer a candidate for Congress. He well knows his own party is disgusted with his imbecility and utter worthlessness, and it is within the range of possibility, that his conscience may have been touched, for his base conduct as Chairman of the late Republican State Committee for it is confessed by Republicans in the confidence of that Committee, that the Democracy was robbed of success in the late gubernatorial contest by the foulest means, instigated and endorsed by COVODE; indeed we are informed, he has exhibited evidences of compunction in this matter. It is past curing now, so far as the party is concerned, but not for repentance for the individual, as we are assured the vilest sinner may return, so long as his lard oil may flicker.

IT having been very generally stated that the Hon. FERNANDO WOOD had made his charges against General HOWARD upon information having for its basis a church quarrel between HOWARD and the Rev. Dr. BOYNTON and that said BOYNTON had furnished the frame work of the allegations and supparted them by evidence, the defence summoned BOYNTON on Saturday, with the expectation of proving a huge conspiracy against HOWARD, but they failed completely. The Rev. Mr. BOYNTON testified that he had nothing to do with the charges directly or indirectly; that he did not know Mr. WOOD, and had never been the channel of supplying anything relating to the charges. HOWARD'S counsel intimated that there had been meetings at BOYNTON'S house to get up this prosecution, but this was most emphatically denied. The fact of it is, the Freedmen's Bureau Ring, and the Radical papers that support it, are endeavoring to throw a cloud over the investigation by crying "conspiracy," and calling the raid on HOWARD a church quarrel. Nor is HOWARD alone the central figure of the investigation. These are said to be half a dozen in the Ring on whom the evidence is just as strong as it is on HOWARD.

THE HOWARD investigation says, a Washington special of Monday, has developed some interesting evidence, and on a new branch of inquiry. The ex-Superintendent of Freedmen's Affairs for Virginia testified that at HOWARD'S instance he had been supplied with the Congregational Church bonds, for which he returned legal tenders out of the freedmen's fund—for Virginia. It further appeared that HOWARD had given some of these bonds for the support of a private negro school in Richmond, which was in no wise connected with the Bureau. Yet in all this time HOWARD was pretending that he was loaning government funds to this church and taking its unsaleable bonds as security at par value, while he was in fact shoving off these church bonds on to his bureau officers.

IN New York on Sunday evening a colored preacher delivered a harangue on the duties of his race under the new citizenship. He demanded, among other things, "equal school rights," that distinctive colored schools be abolished, and that white and black children be made to sit together in the public schools. He was prouder of being a negro than he would be to belong to any other race; but he was an American citizen, and demanded an American's rights.

A GEORGIA paper calls attention to the fact that, so far, only mongrels and yellow men have secured political position under the new order of things, and adds:

Why not give the sure enough negroes a showing? After a while the genuine Cuff will wake up from his nap in the sun, and commence to ask the same question. He certainly shall not lack prompting. When he gets the bang of the swindle, Forney and his like had better get their lives insured. There'll be music in the air.

MRS. STANTON has made a discovery by which her audiences go unanimous for woman suffrage. She writes to the *Revolution*: "I have a new way of putting the vote: 'Let all those who are in favor keep their seats, and those opposed rise.' In this way one gets the most favorable response, because women, like inanimate objects, generally need some external force to put them in motion, and the mass of them would not rise up to save the nation."

ULYSSES says he is not opposed to the income tax, as stated; but wishes the tax reduced to three per cent. instead of five, with two thousand dollars exemption, and the removal of some other odious features. He would then like to have it continued for three years, or as long as he is President and should he be so fortunate as to be called upon to serve another term, he does not say that he would not still favor its continuance.

Is this disloyalty such as needs reconstruction? The Rome (Georgia) Daily *Organ*, in alluding to the pending reconstruction measure, instead of advising either resistance or resentment, says:

"Let us rather turn to our home resources. Keep these well developed; eschew debt and extravagance; make all we can, and keep all we make, and let Congress, Bullock, Butler and Grant go to "where the woodbine twineth."

NEARLY all the rum made in the United States is distilled in Massachusetts, and the distilleries are situated around Boston. A Boston paper, in a recent review of the trade in New England rum, says that the greater part of the export is sent to the African coast, and points with pride to the cargo of a recent bark, which consisted of tobacco, rum and four missionaries.

A NEGRO debating society at Massieville, Ohio, are going to tackle the following: "Resolved, That JEFF DAVIS and CABINET have done more for the emancipation of the colored race than a linken and cabinet."

A PUBLIC MEETING was held in Charleston, S. C., a few days since to give WHITTEMORE, the cadetship broker, a chance to explain. When he began to speak the band struck up the tune, "O, Listen to the Mocking Bird."

INDIAN colored people purpose to brand any of their number who vote the Democratic ticket with the word "Cain" on the forehead, in white paint.

FROM present indications the next Mayor of Washington will be a colored man. The "field hands" have a majority on the poll list.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

41st Congress---Second Session.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, April 25.

SENATE.

Mr. STEWART, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill covering the subject of the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Sherman amendatory of the law for the disposal of coal lands, &c., on the public domain.

The Senate insisted on its amendments to the income tax bill.

Messrs. Sherman, Williams and Morrill (of Vermont) were appointed a committee of conference.

A similar committee, consisting of Messrs. Conkling, Carpenter and Bayard, was also appointed on the census bill.

A bill to make importation of immigrants under labor contracts unlawful. Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

The bill specifying regulations for foreign and coasting trade on northern, northeastern and northwestern frontiers was passed.

A large number of private bills were passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

A large number of bills were introduced including one to charter the American and Holland Ocean Cable Company.

Also the following by Mr. Sargent, for the relief of the people of the United States by reducing the taxation, providing that on the 30th of June next there shall be a reduction of fifteen per cent. on internal taxes and ten per cent. on import duties, except on spirits, tobacco and cigars; that no income from or derived after December 31st, 1869, shall be taxable and abolishing all special licenses except on distillers, brewers and manufacturers of tobacco, snuff and cigars.

Mr. THAYER offered a resolution that the tariff bill ought to be indefinitely postponed.

The House refused to second the previous question by a vote of 28 to 12, and the resolution went over.

Mr. MCKENZIE offered a resolution calling on the President for a statement as to the monies paid into the Treasury on account of the property seized and sold for taxes due to the United States under the act of June 7, 1862.

The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution went over.

Mr. BARKER offered a resolution that the honor and good faith of the government are bound to the payment of loyal citizens of the South for property of every description taken from them fer the use of the government.

The House refused to second the previous question by 69 to 90, and the resolution went over.

Mr. CULLOM moved to suspend the rules and to adopt a resolution making all fines imposed on a count by tellers. The vote was 79 to 38, but Mr. DAWES having called for the yeas and nays the rules were not suspended—yeas 68, nays 54, two-thirds not voting in favor thereof.

Mr. SCHENCK gave notice he would daily, after the reading of the journal, move a call of the House.

The matter here ended and Mr. Fitch moved to suspend the rules to give next Thursday to the consideration of the business of the Committee on Public Lands. Rejected.

Mr. DIXON moved to suspend the rules so as to consider a substitute to the Senate bill to prevent the extermination of the fur bearing animals of Alaska. Yeas—111; nays—59; less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

A petition was presented by Mr. Upson of ninety four business firms and companies of Cleveland, against the passage of the Funding bill.

Mr. LOGAN, by unanimous consent, introduced a joint resolution appointing Gen. Giles A. Smith, Gen. John E. Smith and Gen. Ely S. Parker, a commission to procure an appropriate burial place for the remains of Gen. John A. Rawlins, late Secretary of War, and that the cost of the same be paid out of the contingent fund of the War Department.

Mr. COX suggested a modification to provide for the erection of a suitable monument over the gravé.

Mr. LOGAN modified his resolution accordingly.

Mr. VOORHEES remarked that the remains of Gen. Rawlins were lying in a public vault in a graveyard in Washington. The joint resolution as modified was passed.

Mr. PETERS moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of reporting from the Committee on Judiciary, and passing a joint resolution to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to collect wrecked and abandoned property, derelict claims and dues belonging to the United States.

The rules were suspended and the joint resolution passed by a vote of 99 to 47.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill.

The parrgraph relating to iron in slabs, blooms, loops, &c, was verbally amended. To that relative to iron bars, rolled or hammered, several amendments were offered and rejected.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, moved to make the duty eighteen dollars per ton instead of one cent per pound.

After a general discussion and without disposing of the amendment, the committee rose.

Mr. INGERSOLL introduced a joint resolution donating four pieces of condemned cannon to the Ladies' Monument Association of Peoria, Illinois. Passed.

Mr. SCHENCK gave notice that he would ask for a night session to-morrow and Thursday for the tariff bill.

Mr. BURDETT, from the Election Committee, reported on the election case from the Fourth District of Virginia, that Michael Ryan is not entitled to a seat, and that J. P. Newsham is.

Mr. CALKIN offered a resolution calling for information of the amounts expended on the improvement of Boston and New York harbors, Delaware breakwater and mouth of Mississippi river. Adopted.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 26.

SENATE.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented a memorial and resolutions of a public meeting in Chicago recommending that the balance of $400,000 or $500,000, known as the Chinese indemnity fund—the same being a balance left after paying all the claims of our citizens—be covered into the United States Treasury as a special fund, either to be returned to China or to be used for the establishment of universities of learning at Pekin.

Mr. SUMNER said the subject was before the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that there was no evidence that the Chinese government had refused to receive this fund, and that the committee thought the money belonged to China. This was entirely distinct from the Japanese fund, and the committee expected to report finally upon it at an early day.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. SHERMAN, Chairman of the Finance Committee, in response to a resolution of instruction on the subject, reported that the committee were unanimously of the opinion that no change ought to be made in the rate of taxation on distilled spirits.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, introduced a bill for the better protection of the frontier of Texas.

Mr. WILLEY offered a resolution directing the Committee on Education and labor to inquire into the expediency of dividing the proceeds of public lands among the several States for educational purposes; and otherwise so providing by law, that all the people of the United States may have an opportunity of acquiring a common school education, which was adopted.

The following bills also passed: Providing for the disposition by the Interior Department of useless military reservations; relating to the entry of certain lands of Wisconsin; to aid in the construction of the Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railroad.

The bill for the survey of a ship canal and railroad across the Isthmus of Darien was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The roll call showed that there were 170 members present—whole number, 228. Many of the absentees were absent by leave.

Mr. NIBLACK, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Fortification Appropriation bill which was made the special order for the 4th of May. The bill appropriates $1,264,750.

The SPEAKER appointed Messrs. Schenck, Dawes and Voorhees a Conference Committee on the income tax bill.

The House went into Committee on the tariff bill. The pending paragraph being on iron bars rolled or hammered, comprising flat bars not less than one and a half inches nor more than four inches wide, nor more than two inches thick, one cent per pound.

Several amendments were rejected, but finally one offered by Mr. Wilson, of Minnesota, to make the duty twenty dollars per ton was adopted—75 to 60.

The next paragraph was on iron bars, rolled or hammered, comprising flat bars less than one and a half inch or more than four inches wide, less than one-half inch and not less than three-eighths of an inch thick; and on iron bars rolled or hammered more than two inches thick one and one-fourth cent per pound.

This was amended on motion of Mr. Logan, by making the duty $22 40 per ton, by a vote of 70 to 62.

Several other amendments were rejected.

The next paragraph was on rods and wire rods less than five-sixths of an inch in diameter, one and three-fourth cents per pound.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to add a description: and oval, half oval and half round iron.

Recess till evening.

WASHINGTON.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, April 25.

The bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment, reported in the Senate, provides that all citizens of the United States otherwise qualified by law shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all elections without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude. Penalties of fine and imprisonment are provided for the failure of officials to allow an opportunity to perform any necessary prerequisites of State or Territorial laws. Persons deprived of any office, except that of a member of Congress or a State legislator, by reason of a violation of the foregoing provisions may recover possession through the United States Courts. The United States District courts shall have, exclusive of State Courts, cognizance of all crimes and offenses against provisions of the act. All officers of the United States are required, under penalty of one thousand dollars to institute and enforce the proceedings thereunder. The President is authorized to employ the land and naval forces or the militia to enforce its execution.

KENTUCKY.

By Telegraph to The Pittsburgh Post.]

LOUISVILLE, April 26.—Returns from the third district come in slowly.

Specials to the *Courier-Journal* give Lewis, Democrat, a majority of 800 in Barren, 664 in Simpson and 700 in Warren. His entire majority is probably 3,000 or 4,000. Seymour's was 8,000. The negro vote was not full for a lack of organization, but almost unanimous for Lewis. It was an unusually quiet and peaceable election.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY ATLANTIC CABLES.

ROME, April 25—The third public sitting of the Ecumenical Council was held this morning. There was a magnificent assembly. The Pope made his entrance at nine o'clock. Nearly all the benches were occupied by that time. Many of the Bishops heretofore abstaining from the other meetings, attended to-day.

After the celebration of Mass the non-voting prelates withdrew.

The four first chapters of the first *Schema de Fide*, condemning national philosophy and heterodoxy, were read aloud. The Secretaries collected the votes, which were all in the affirmative.

The Pope, from his throne, then announced and sanctioned the Decree of the Council. The proceedings were highly impressive.

At the Ecumenical Council yesterday (Sunday) six hudred and sixty-four Fathers were present. The *Constitution de Fide* was unanimously voted for. It contains four charters, eighteen canons as follows: Charter first, five canons on the Creator; Charter second, four canons on Revelations; Charter third, six canons on Faith; Charter fourth, three canons on Faith and Reason.

PARIS, April 25—There is a reported disaffection in the party of the Left. Meetings have been held and the members will all vote alike.

PARIS, April 25.—The *Journal Official* contains the following circular to officers of the civil service, signed by all the Ministers: "The Emperor addressed a solemn appeal to the nation in 1852, he asked power to assure order; in 1870 he asked power to establish liberty. Confident of the little which is his, by reason of eight million suffrages, he does not surrender the empire to discussion. He submits to a vote, only its liberal transformation. To vote yes, is to vote for liberty. The revolutionary party secretly attacking the national sovereignty and misrepresenting the respect which the Emperor pays to that sovereignty in thus consulting the people, are not true friends of liberty; but in spite of all these measures will march in our ranks. Can they ignore the fact that to abstain from voting or to vote no, will strengthen those who only combat the transformation of the empire in order that they may destroy it, and with it the political and social organization to which France owes her greatness. In the name of public peace and liberty, in the name of the Emperor we demand of you and all our devoted co-laborers to unite your efforts to ours. It is to citizens we address ourselves, not as ordering, but as offering patriotic counsel; our object is to assure to our country a tranquil future to the end; that on the throne, as in the humblest dwelling, the son may succeed his father in peace and quiet.

LONDON, April 25.—A thin slip of wood about a yard long and painted blue, drifted ashore yesterday near Ligger Bay, on the northwestern coast of Cornwall, containing the following inscription in large letters: "The City of Boston is sinking—February 11th." The wood bore evidence of having broken in, and the remainder of the inscription is consequently lost, except the letter "M" which followed the words above given. We have no means of knowing whether this is a genuine message from the missing steamer or a heartless hoax, but the latter is strongly suspected.

ROME, April 25.—In the Ecumenical Council to-day six hundred fathers voted with one voice for the *Constitutio De Fide*.

BERLIN, April 27.—It is asserted that other powers will support the action taken by France in regard to the decisions of the Ecumenical Council.

Bulletins from Varzin announce that Bismarck is convalescent and may be expected in Berlin about the 8th of May.

The commercial treaty between the North German Confederation and Mexico has been ratified.

LONDON, April 27.—The Mordaunt divorce case came up again to-day before Judge Penzance. The counsel for the respondent argued for a stay of proceedings on the ground of Lady Mordaunt's insanity, and cited a large number of American cases on which they mainly rested their application. The court reserved its decision.

In the House of Commons to-day the bill permitting marriage with a deceased wife's sister was considered. Mr. Spencer Walpole opposed it. Mr. Gladstone thought the opposition to the bill rested on a narrow basis and that sectarian views might differ on the subject. The bill simply made allowance for such diversity.

PARIS, April 27.—Alexander Thomas Marie, President of the Assembly under the provisional government in 1848, died yesterday, aged 73 years.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON—Evening—April 27.—Consuls, 94¼; account, 94¼; American securities are steady: '62s 88¾; '65, 89¾; '67, 89¾; 10-40's, 86; Erie, 89; Illinois 111½; Atlantic and Great Western, 27½. Stocks firmer.

PARIS, April 27.—Bourse dull. Rentes, 74f 15c.

FRANKFORT, April 27.—Bonds closed flat and quiet.

LIVERPOOL, April 27.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands 11½; Orleans 11⅜@11½; sales 10,000 bales. California white wheat 9s 3d; red western No. 2 7s 11d; winter ss 8d@8s 8d. Western flour 19s 9d. Corn, No. 2, mixed, 30s. Oats, 2s 5d. Barley, 0s. Peas, 36s 6d. Pork, 100s. Beef, 108s. Lard, firm, 70s. Cheese, 74s. Bacon, 58s for Cumberland cut. Common rosin 4s 9d. Turpentine 29s 3d.

LONDON, April 27.—Tallow quiet at 44s 6d. Rosin firm. Calcutta linseed 61s. Linseed oil heavy. Refined petroleum 15⅞. Market dull.

HAVRE, April 27.—Cotton closed firt at 134 on spot and 182 afloat.

HAMBURG, April 27.—Petroleum firm.

BREMEN, April 27.—Petroleum firm at 6 thalers 27 groats.

ANTWERP, April 28.—Petroleum firm at 53⅜.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT

FALL OF A BUILDING.

Over One Hundred Persons Killed and Injured.

PARTIAL LIST OF THE VICTIMS.

A DAY OF GRIEF AND MOURNING.

WEEPING WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

RICHMOND, Va., April 27.—A large crowd was assembled this morning in the upper portion of the Capitol building, where the Supreme Court of Appeals is located, to hear a decision in the Mayoralty case. At about eleven o'clock the floor gave way beneath the immense weight, precipitating the crowd to the floor below, which was that of the House of Delegates. It is hard to ascertain at present the amount of the injuries, so great is the excitement; but some are killed and a large number severely injured. Many escaped the terrible fall by jumping into the windows when the floor gave way. The wounded are now being attended to.

James Meson and Judge Meredith, counsel for Ellison, were also badly hurt. About two hundred persons were hurt by the accident. The greatest excitement prevails, and hundreds of persons are on the Capitol Square, weeping and wailing as the dead and dying are brought from the building. Governor Walker escaped unhurt, though he was on the court room floor at the time of the accident.

It is impossible to ascertain the extent of the injuries at this hour. Among the killed are P. H. Aylett, a distinguished lawyer; Dr. J. B. Brock, reporter of the *Enquirer and Examiner*; Samuel Eaton, clerk of Mayor Chahoon; Captain Wm. A. Charters, Chief of the Fire Department; N. P. Howard, a lawyer; Ash Levy, a Richmond merchant; Charles Watson, of the Danville Railroad; Hugh Hutchison and Lewis Webb, of this city; Mr. Schofield, a brother of Gen. Schofield; R. H. Maury, Jr., Senator Bland (colored), and Powhatan Roberts. It is supposed that twenty members of the State Legislature are killed and wounded. The Judges of the Court of Appeals all escaped unhurt. Ex-Governor Wells was badly injured.

LATER.

RICMOND, April 27.—The Court of Appeals of Virginia, was crowded this morning with eminent citizens, many local politicians and a great many of the public at large, were drawn there by curiosity to hear the decision in the question of the Mayoralty. Among many prominent men present were ex-Gov. Wells, ex-Congressman Nelson, Judge Jno. A. Meredith, Patrick H. Aylett, L. H. Chandler, and others.

At eleven o'clock the galleries of the Court room which were crowded, fell in.

The floor followed and descended thirty feet to the floor below, which was the floor of the house of Delegates, of Virginia, on which some few of the members of the Canens were waiting.

There was a general crush of timbers and falling of the inside wall.

The following persons were killed: Patrick H. Aylett, Captain Charters, Chief of the Fire Brigade; E. M. Schofield, brother of Gen. Schofield; Dr. J. B. Brook, editor of the *Enquirer*; S. S. Dugger, member of the House of Delegates; Julius R. Hobson, City Collector; T. A. Brewer, commission merchant, of Alexandria; Samuel Eaton, of Boston, former theatrical manger; Powhatan Roberts, Commissioner in Chancery of the Common Pleas; James A. Blackmire, of Berlin, Prussia; S. E. Burnham, of Syracuse, N. Y.; N. P. Howard, lawyer; Mr. Ashley, merchant; J. W. D. Bland (colored), Senator from Prince Edward, and a merchant of Danville; Thomas H. Wilcox, ex-Confederate General; Samuel H. Hairston, wealthy landholder of Henry county; Charles J. Gruman, of Washington, D. C.; Robert H. Maury, Jr., land agent; Edward Ward, of England; William H. Davis, coal merchant; John Robertson (colored), Baptist minister; Colonel Pichignew, Woolfolk, W. Randolph, of New York; R. E. Bradshaw, grocer, and thirty-three others, among them one Captain, one Sergeant, and nine privates of the police on duty in the building.

Among the wounded were ex-Governor Wells, ribs broken and otherwise internally injured; Mayor H. K. Ellison, slightly; Mayor Cahoon, slightly; L. H. Chandler, Judge Jno. A. Meredith, Jas. Neeson, John Howard, Rush. Burgess, Collector of the District; Wm. C. Dunbeam, Agent of the Virginia and New York steamship "Luce"; Hon. Thomas S. Bocock, ex-Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, leg amputated; Gen. M. D. Corse, ex-Mayor and General of the Confederate army; Col. Geo. W. Brent, of Alexandria; Capt. Geo. Wallen, port warden; W. C. Elom, newspaper correspondent and broker; Thomas E. Baldwin, merchant from Newark, New Jersy; W. D. Chesterman, of the Petersburg *Index*; Wm. H. Sapper, merchant of Baltimore and about one hundred others.

Directly after the disaster the fire alarm was sounded and the hook and ladder companies of the city repaired to the rescue. A cordon of police was drawn around the building and the ladders were thrown up to the windows. For three hours the scene was full of horror. Minute after minute there appeared, swung out by a rope tied around the middle of the body, some popular favorite, who, after being swung on the shoulders of one of the fire brigade, mangled and dead, were brought down the ladder into the green of the public park, where it was instantly surrounded by 2,000 or 3,000 of those who gathered to recognize the slain. The park was filled with weeping women and anxious men until two o'clock, when the last victim was drawn from the building. After this the police closed the park and refused admittance to any one, the bodies of the dead having been sent out. All the stores in the city were closed, and placards were put upon the doors: "Closed in consequence of the disaster at the capitol." No more business done during the day." To-night meetings were held of members of the Press Association, the late military organizations, bar and citizens generally. To-morrow will be observed as a day of general mourning.

ROCHESTER, April 27.—Clark's stave machine works, on Lytle street, was burned last night. Loss, $20,000; insurance $9,000. The watchman, named Plunkett, perished.

TOLEDO, April 27.—Andrew J. Bander, clerk in the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad office, at Cleveland, shot and killed his wife in this city, this afternoon. Infidelity on the part of his wife is alleged as the cause. Bander surrendered himself.

TRIAL OF M'FARLAND

y Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, April 25.—The McFarland trial was again resumed to-day. Public interest, which had slept for the past few days; broke out again, and filled the court room with crowds of both sexes.

Reuben A. Vance, physician at Bellevue Hospital, testified that he visited the prisoner on the 8th, 11th and 15th of March, in the city prison. On the 8th of March conversed with him, on his family, his history, and everything connected with him. Examined his heart and lungs in the ordinary method of physicians. His sensibility was decreased; found congestion of the brain developed, examined his pulse; when he commenced his examination it was 112 to the minute, and at the conclusion of his interview it was 115. On the 11th witness came with some other gentlemen; his pulse at the commencement was 107 and at the end 128. On the 15th witness remained an hour with the prisoner; examined him again with the same result as before; tested McFarland as to his sensibility; found it normal; there was no organic disease; the appearance of the prisoner's eye indicated the presence of congestion of the brain.

Mr. Gerry here showed witness some diagrams of the brain, on which he explained the condition of the brain when affected with congestion.

Witness testified that a person may, under the influence of congestion of the brain, commit violent acts. In congestion of the brain the whole character of the man is changed; pious men may become ungodly; a prudent man a spendthrift, and so on; exaltation and depression of the mind alternating. Witness had heard all of the testimony, and believed the prisoner to be insane at the time of the shooting and not aware of the consequences of his deed; his state of mind was such that witness did not think him morally responsible.

Mr. Graham, at this point, stood up and said that some city papers had reproduced on article from some western paper, which stated that he, Mr. Graham, had gone to the District Attorney, and disavowed his conduct in the trial, with regard to Mrs. Calhoun. He wished to state that neither to the District Attorney nor to any other human being did he make such a statement.

The District Attorney corroborated Mr. Graham's statement.

The Court then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

NEW YORK, April 26.—This morning, on the opening of the trial in the McFarland case, Dr. Vance was again placed on the stand, and testified further regarding the mental condition of the prisoner. Witness was called for the defense and testified for the prosecution. He also testified in the Chambers case, and said that Chambers was not insane; Chambers said he had triumphed over all the doctors but the witness.

Dr. Parsons, physician to the New York City lunatic asylum, testified that he had given his attention especially to diseases of the brain and mind; witness had between 5,000 and 6,000 cases; a pulse beating from 110 to 120 would lead to disease of the brain; a person may attend to business and be suffering from an attack of acute mania.

The testimony of James Taylor, Mr. Wickersham's clerk, and that of Joseph O'Brien and Dr. Ward, Dr. Watson, Mr. Maugan, Mr. Mone, were read, and a long question put by Mr. Gerry on yesterday to Dr. Vance was again read and witness asked what opinion he would form from this evidence, supposing it to the true state of mind of the prisoner at the time of the shooting, and particularly from 4:20 P. M. to 5:20 P. M. on the 25th of November, 1869.

Judge Davis objected to the question on the ground that it was asking the opinion of an expert, on the statements of those who were not experts.

The Court voted the question admissible.

Dr. Parsons said on these facts he should certainly deem the prisoner insane at the time of the shooting.

Court here took a recess.

The afternoon session was consumed in the cross examination of Dr. Parsons and taking the testimony of ex-Surgeon General Hammond on points of importance.

The Court adjourned early in respect to the memory of ex-Judge Abraham D. Russell, who died suddenly last night, from apoplexy or heart disease.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The insanity business is still before the court, and both court and jury are extremely tired of it.

The first person called this morning was Edward P. Neven, night watchman in the city prison. He testified that when he passed by the prisoner's cell at night the prisoner complained of sleeplessness, and he looked like a man who had not been able to sleep.

Dr. Hammond was then placed on the stand, and his examination resumed by Mr. Graham. Witness came to the conclusion that congestion of the brain, with which the prisoner suffered, was the cause of his having committed the deed in point; all the indications of the prisoner's case led the witness to the opinion that McFarland was insane at the time; but thought that if he had kept away from the *Tribune* office, he would not be as likely to explode as he did; Richardson's presence was very likely to cause the prisoner to break out into temporary insanity of an acute degree.

At the close of the examination of Surgeon Hammond, the court took a recess.

The examination of Dr. Hammond on the point of emotional insanity, was continued shortly after the recess, when the defense rested their case.

The prosecution then called Horace Greeley, who testified that he was acquainted with McFarland; met him in 1861 or 1862.

Judge Garvin—Did you know him in 1867?

Mr. Graham—I object, as not being a rebuttal of any of our testimony. He would not allow any testimony that did not refer to what came out from the witnesses for the defense. He wished the prosecution to state the character of the evidence they wished to elicit.

The Court ruled the question admissible. The defense had been very minute in their examination. The prosecution would be the same.

Mr. Greeley—Mr. McFarland called upon the witness in the room of the American Institute and asked if he had heard his trouble. Witness said he had not and told the prisoner to tell him his story; McFarland then explained how Richardson had destroyed his peace of mind; prisoner did not think there had been any criminal intercourse between them; McFarland told him that after his wife left him he could never live with her again. The second time the prisoner called on the witness he complained that he had not got a fair history of his case in the *Tribune*; prisoner made out a story and witness published it as he had written; those were the only interviews witness had with prisoner.

The article was produced which McFarland wrote.

GRAND GALA DAY!

THE COLORED JUBILEE.

Order, Sobriety, and Enthusiasm.

The Procession and What Composed It—Banners and Mottoes—Incidents—The Republican Committee Hiding Their Faces—The Meeting in Allegheny Dimmond—Speeches of Rev. John Peck, Rev. Highland Garnett and Certain Aspiring White Politicians—Warnings Against the Seductive Wiles of the Democracy—A Squirrel Story Spoiled by the Falling of the Platform, &c., &c.

Tuesday the colored element of the city and neighboring localities was profusely jubilant—it was *the* event of a life time with old and young of the colored population, and all the resources at their command were brought into requisition to give to it *eclat* and contribute to the grandeur of its display: and right well did they succeed in this, their first effort at a celebration upon so extensive a scale. Early in the morning the busy note of preparation was sounded, and the newly enfranchised, of every hue, and stature, and sex, moved briskly about, as if the fate of empires was in their keeping. Banners were stretched across the streets, and flags floated from house tops and windows, and the curious crowd of pale-faced spectators began to congregate and heave and swell like a tide, so that when the hour for forming the procession had arrived, the various thoroughfares were alive with the moving mass.

There was some little delay in forming the procession, but at length it was accomplished, the main line on Water, and the right resting on Smithfield street, and soon took up the line of march, crossing the suspension bridge to Allegheny City, and passing through its principal thoroughfares, and halting at the Diamond, where the grand ratification ceremonies took place.

The procession was a large one, and the display of wreaths, boquets, decorations of horses and vehicles, banners, society insignia and badges, &c., was highly creditable to the various organizations and committees having the arrangements in charge. The number of mounted men and the array of gaily-caparisoned steeds, with the neat and orderly bearing of their riders, elicited general comment. The vehicles, too, although comprising almost every variety, were neat—some of them magnificently so—and adorned with a profusion of flowers and banners. The colored population put on its best bib-and-tucker, and the extensive decoration of person, and the broad grin of good humor exhibited was characteristic of their holiday attire and bearing.

THE PROCESSION.

At the head of the procession marched a detachment of city police, twenty-six in number under command of Lieutenants Emmett and Gordon. A band of music followed with Major George D. Ware as Chief Marshal and his aides on horseback.

SOUTH SIDE DIVISION.

Washington Cornet Bond—The Knights of the White Cross mounted on horseback, numbering sixty-four came next. They were followed by three carriages containing the Burgess of Birmingham and other white citizens, and a wagon containing a number of colored girls dressed in white, with blue sashes, representing various States. The Social Guard of Birmingham, numbering fifty mounted men dressed in military costume and eleven wagons each drawn by four horses from the American Iron Works which were filled with men, women and children. The Birmingham Union Guards followed and were also mounted. A delegation from Monongahela came next numbering thirty five which completed the South side Division.

ALLEGHENY DIVISION.

The Germania Brass Band was preceded by the Marshal and aids, then came four carriages containing Mayor Callow and other Allegheny officials. The Sewickly delegation with thirty-two men and a delegation from Mercer county. The Garnet club with thirty men and the Union club, of Allegheny, with fifty mounted men followed. The Tilghman club also mounted and numbering sixty, came next. The Liberty Grays, of Allegheny, with thirty-two men, accompanied by the Olympic Guards, of Allegheny Minute Men, numbering thirty with red caps and capes; the Lincoln club, the Junior Social Reform Band of thirty-seven boys; the Social Reform Band of thirty-five men; the Union League of Allegheny, some forty or fifty carriages, and the Avery Mission and Brown's Chapel Sabbath Schools, in several large wagons each drawn by four horses followed.

PITTSBURGH DIVISION.

This division was preceded by the City Band and was followed by the Second ward Tanners, numbering one hundred and sixty-five; several carriages followed containing the members of the Republican County Committee (white), also several occupied by colored men. The United Brethren for Mutual Relief, the Twentieth ward club, the Barbers Association, several wagons containing the Wylie street Sunday School children, two wagons with the Sons and Daughters of Samaria, a delegation from Grace Memorial Church, forty-one mounted men, and forty-two carriages and buggies closed the procession.

BANNER INSCRIPTIONS.

The number of banners, transparencies, &c., was very large, and each bore some device or inscription. Among the most prominent were the following:

"For our valor in war, we have the ballot in peace."
"Pennsylvania good for 14,000."
"Abraham Lincoln and John Brown martyrs of the Nineteenth Century."
"Our Joshua: U. S. Grant."
"Lincoln and Stanton dead, but not forgotten."
"*Vox populi Vox Dei.*"
"We hold this self-evident truth that all men were created equal."
"In God we trust."
"Thank God and the Republican party."
"Onward and upward, in God we trust."
"While we live, let us live in Peace."
"Allegheny's loyal sons join in the Jubilee of Freedom."
"We will vote the Republican ticket."
"*In Hoc Signo Vinces.*"
"Knights of the White Cross."
"Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. Taney's decision."
"For our valor in war we have the ballot in peace."
"Equal taxation with fair representation."
"We were robbed in 1838, but restored in 1870."
"Sunday School Mission."
"Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace and good will toward men."
"The death knell of Slavery."
"When freemen speak let tyrants tremble."
"Equal rights to all, cha tered privileges to no one."
"The old guard dies, but never surrenders."

AT THE SPEAKERS' STAND.

After moving up to the Allegheny Diamond, the procession separated at Ohio street, and passed through the various avenues convergent on the point whereon was erected the speakers' stand, on the south side of the City Building. The large space about the stand was soon filled up, the crowd being composed principally of white people, who took up eligible positions while the colored folks were marching. Thus, when the procession came to a halt, "our colored fellow citizens" were compelled to take back seats. Very few of them, we believe, were within sound of the speakers' voices during the proceedings at the stand.

Shortly after three o'clock Prof. Neale came forward and announced the officers for the occasion, naming Rev. John Peck as President, together with a long list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, including some of the most prominent of the white clergymen of the various denominations.

The President, Rev. John Peck (colored) was introduced by Prof. Neale (also colored) when he said:

The meeting will now please come to order, and the Rev. Mr. Noble (white) will please favor us by leading in prayer.

The reverend gentleman responded, thanking the Almighty for the Fifteenth Amendment.

Then there was music by one of the numerous bands in attendance.

REV. PECK'S REMARKS.

Rev. Peck spoke as follows:

Brethren, friends and fellow citizens: We are to day called together under circumstances such as have never before transpired in the history of this great nation. Nearly a century ago, the fathers of this Republic came to the determination to throw off the British yoke, at which time they put forth this declaration: "That all men are created free (?) and equal; that they are endowed with certain unalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Years have rolled around since that declaration was put forth before the world, but never could we until to-day come forward and rebut what has so often been thrown in our teeth, that the Declaration of Independence was a living lie. Foreigners have said to us that our Declaration of Independence, which declares that all men are *free*, was a lying assumption, because under it one-sixth of our population was held in bondage.

I thank God that on this day we can say that all men stand equal before the law. I rejoice that it can no longer be said of the American flag, in tones of irony, that the stars thereon represent the States, and the stripes the negro's back. (A voice, "Yes, Lord.") I thank God that I can say to-day, I am an American citizen. There was a time when I scorned that flag, because it afforded me no protection. Now I feel safe under that glorious banner, and I love and revere it.

——"Long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

After the band had played the President introduced Rev. Henry Highland Garnett (colored.)

REV. GARNETT'S ADDRESS.

The gentleman spoke in substantially as follows:

My fellow citizens: It has been my privilege frequently to speak to my fellow men in this city and other places, but never until this afternoon has it been my privilege to address an audience as "my fellow citizens of the United States." Indeed, the term sounds so beautifully that I feel inclined to repeat it again: "My *fellow citizens* of the United States." (Applause.)

I feel that there is no one here to-day who does not rejoice at the event which has brought us together on this occasion. Those who are especially interested in it will ever remember this event with the liveliest satisfaction; with gratitude first to God, they will affectionately remember those men who, in the days that tried men's souls, stood shoulder to shoulder battling for the rights of our people.

Mr. Garnett then spoke of the political events of the last ten years, of the rapidity with which the American people had progressed to the condition in which we find them to-day. Their rapid progress toward liberty and equality before the law had no parallel in history. It was not strange that the people accepted the situation without a murmur, for men are apt to become reconciled to facts which they can't hinder. [Applause.] Ten years ago it was almost treason to talk about negro equality; eight years ago the idea of putting uniforms on the negroes was scouted; five years ago it was said the negro would not fight, and four years ago it was said that when he did fight he was such a fool that he didn't know when to stop. [Applause.]

The speaker next turned his attention to the political situation. He advised the colored people to adopt the Democratic creed, that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." He did not mean by this that the colored people should vote with the Democrats; No, indeed; the Democrats had long since departed from the path they once had trodden, and the Republican party to-day was the Democratic party of long ago. The speaker compared the Democratic party to a son of Erin, who went out on a hunting expedition. Seeing a squirrel on a tree, the hunter took aim, and, as he thought, fired. But the gun flashed in the pan, and the charge remained in the barrel. The hunter loaded, and the pan flashed, until he had filled the weapon to the muzzle, when—

[At this point there was a crash. The stand gave way beneath its immense load of Vice Presidents, orators and spectators. By the time our reporter had disengaged himself from the confused mass of colored orators, Radical politicians and other people, the speaker had regained his feet and finished his joke, and the people laughed at the place where the laugh came in.]

The Democrats, said the speaker, have deserted their principles, and the Republicans have taken advantage of this fact. *They* have carried out the doctrine that taxation without representation was an oppression and a wrong. The colored people should therefore vote with the Republicans. (An approving nod from Hon. T. J. Bigham.) The speaker said the negro who would go pack on the principles of the party which had befriended him, and would sell his vote to the other party, was a black scoundrel, and the man who bought him was a white scoundrel. He cautioned the enfranchised negro to beware of the wiles of the Democracy. The Democrats will say to the colored people, "you should demand of the Republicans a share of the offices; if they will not comply with your demands, come to our party; we will give you office." He would counsel his colored fellow citizens against seeking after office. For his part he would not give a snap of his finger for any office. It was more important to the colored man that he should educate himself and his children, in order that he might fit himself and them for the new positions in which they had been placed.

The speaker indulged in a lengthy argument to prove that the Democrats were not entitled to the friendly regards of the colored people. He then said—I will tell you when we will support our Democratic friends. We will support them after they have been thoroughly converted. I am a Calvinist, but I believe in the Methodist doctrine of putting sinners on probation. I would put Democrats on six years' probation after their conversion. They say Democrats make the best Republicans, on the principle, I suppose, that the worst sinners always make the best christians.

This is our jubilee, and I am going to forgive everybody. I forgive the Democrats for all they have done against me but I will never forget them while I can remember. If any negro goes back on *our* party we will read him out and hand him over to the Democrats.

I would repeat here to you that if any Democrat asks you to vote with his party, and endeavors to secure your support by promises of office, I advise you to say to him—"Get thee behind me, Satan."

All this, and much more besides, did Rev. Garnett say against the Democrats.

The speaker said we were all cousins, and we should endeavor to live together in peace. The whole earth was peopled with the children of Ham, Shem and Japhet, and therefore we were cousins.

He closed his address by asking the assembled multitude to uncover their heads in honor of the living God and to give three cheers for our free country, three for the Republican Congress, and three for Grant and Colfax. All of which the assembled multitude did, and Mr. Garnett retired from the platform.

REMARKS OF HON. T. J. BIGHAM.

Mr. Bigham was introduced by Rev. Peck. He made a rattling Fifteenth Amendment speech. He congratulated the people who this day were celebrating this recognition of their manhood. The African people in this country are now recognized as God and nature intended they should be, as our equals. They are now our fellow citizens. He had spoken on many subjects and to many people, but never before had he spoken upon so grand a theme. In short, this was the proudest moment of his life. At this point the speaker exhibited a gold headed cane which he said was presented to him in Allegheny City, twenty-three years ago, as a recognition of his services at that early period in behalf of the African race. He had never known a people who had exhibited so lively a sense of gratitude for services rendered them, as the colored people.

Several bystanders interpreted this remark to be a bid against Chief Justice Chase for the next Presidency, the latter gentleman still being persistent as the Democratic candidate. What does the Chief Justice's silver pitcher amount to, after Mr. Bigham's gold headed cane? *Nous verrons.*

Mr. Bigham paid his respects to the colored ladies present, and intimated that a closer acquaintance with them would improve the political and social status of future generations. He was in favor of a Sixteenth, a Seventeenth, yea, even an Eighteenth Amendment, granting to these ladies the right of suffrage, social equality, or anything else they might take a fancy to.

W. C. Moreland, Esq., was next called upon, and made a very eloquent speech, in the course of which he frequently thanked God for the Fifteenth amendment.

Miles S. Humphreys, Esq., was the last speaker, and his remarks were highly complimentary to the colored people.

There were frequent calls for Hon. Thomas M. Marshall, but owing to that gentleman having made a mistake as to the day on which the jubilee was to be held, he was not present.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Prof. Sampson, from a Committee on Resolutions, read the following, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, Under the amended Constitution of our Government, we witness the final, crowning triumph of the cause of Liberty on the American Continent consummated in the Providence, of God by the adoption of the Fifteenth Article, submitted to the States by Congress, and ratified by the states thus securing every citizen alike, without distinction of race or color, the rights and privileges of an American citizen, according the just highest demands of the people, so that the nation shall be recognized throughout the world as a free country, without the reproach of slavery resting upon its national fame, its Constitution being made free, its honor immutable, its life immortal, the principles like the attributes of God, no respecter of person, illustrating the doctrines of the fathers, and inspiring a policy which shall henceforward fix the destiny of a Christian Republic, established on the grand idea of human liberty, recognizing God as the common Father and the universal brotherhood of man. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the midst of these unparalleled blessings it becomes our imperative duty to exercise now, as we ever have done, a due and faithful regard for the civil, social, educational and political interests of all men—embarrassed as we shall be by an unjust discriminating spirit of caste; while engaged in the correct adjustment of all matters of a political bearing, we pledge ourselves to see to it, that the masses of our people be so properly trained in the principles of sound Republicanism as will insure the interest of the Government and the weal of the nation.

Resolved, That in the adoption and ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment we realize the fulfillment of the promise of the great principles of the Declaration of American Independence.

Resolved, That in this great Proclamation of Enfranchisement we acknowledge our profound thanks to the Almighty Father for the marvelous speed with which he has brought the work to this glorious culmination, and that we award all due honor and lasting gratitude to the Administration, to the Legislatures, the Statesmen and Generals, and to the rank and file of the people, who, with their wisdom and eloquence, and with their ceaseless "battle cry of freedom," have urged and demanded its adoption.

Resolved, That in view of this merited restoration of our people to a full participation of the affairs of the Government, upon the ground of political equality, we deem the establishment of a public school system of education, supported by the public expense and encouraged with the correct teachings of the pulpit as well as of the press, would be most judicious and promotive of the general good.

Resolved, That while the religious and political conduct of the seven hundred and fifty thousand electors of color in the South and that of the newly made one hundred and fifty thousand voters in the North and West, have become a matter of congratulation to all fair minded citizens, regardless of past doubts and prejudices, the evidence develops a mental and moral capacity in the colored man to take care of himself and demonstrates his worthiness to the full rights of a citizen in a free Government, and we would invoke in support of our purposes and in defense of the privileges the considerate judgment of all good men, the protection and enforcement of the law and a righteous administration of public duties.

INCIDENTS.

At an early hour, and before the formation of the procession, a number of Knights of the White Cross on horseback, paraded through several of the principal streets, with the insignia of their Order prominently displayed, and attracted considerable attention.

One colored man, with an aristocratic bearing, rode in a one-seated carriage, to which were attached four spanking bays, and as they pranced, impatient of their limited speed, he handled the ribbons with a self-satisfied Jehu air, and eyed askance the approving crowd.

One peculiar feature of the line was one "big Indian," with blanket and head dress, his face painted as if he was "on the war-path heavy;" and we heard the inquiry made what he could be doing in a Fifteenth Amendment jubilee procession? That confers no right upon *him*, for although to the manor born, he is the only American now who cannot exercise the elective franchise. One by-stander remarked that if the representative of "Poor Lo" did it for the purpose of poking fun at him, it was a scaly trick upon such an occasion of general rejoicing.

There were, of course, many of the newly enfranchised who could not join in the procession, and the only instance of drunkenness or disorderly conduct we saw along the line, was that of two male darkies, who swore and staggered along to the annoyance and disgust of all who saw them.

The white portion of our people, especially the ladies and children, were neatly attired for the occasion, and as the procession passed, at every point—windows, balconies and doorways, steps and pavement—were occupied by a smiling

(Concluded on Eighth Page.)

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

OIL CONFLAGRATION.

The Keystone Oil Refinery Partially Destroyed—Loss Amount Five Thousand Dollars—Man Severely Burned.

At about eight o'clock Friday evening a fire occurred at the Keystone Oil Refinery, situated on Railroad street, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, owned by G. Weisenberger & Co. During the afternoon workmen were engaged in pumping crude oil from bulk boats in the Allegheny river into receiving tanks connected with the refinery, and in the room containing the pumps there was a great deal of gas, generated from the oil. At the hour above stated the watchman at the refinery, Peter Warner went into the room with a lighted lamp, and the gas was at once ignited, and the watchman, who was severely burned, dropped his lamp and ran out of the building. In an instant the entire building was ablaze. The alarm was given, and in a few minutes a portion of the Fire Department—the Independence steamer and the Lawrence Hose—were on the ground; but so rapidly had the conflagration progressed that before anything could be done to check its course, the still house was totally destroyed, together with about two hundred barrels of refined oil.

Lying in the river, at the foot of Thirty-second street, were several bulk boats, containing in the aggregate about one thousand barrels of oil, which, but for the efforts of the firemen, would have been destroyed. The oil from the still house escaped in the direction of the river, and when the liquid fire had approached within a few feet of one of the boats, the Rescue Hook and Ladder Company, by direction of Fire Marshal Butler, speedily removed the endan...ed boat to a place of safety.

The building in which is located the steel smelting furnace of Messrs. Rees, Graff & Dull, and which adjoins the oil refinery, caught fire and was partially burned, causing a loss of several hundred dollars.

Weisenberger & Co. estimate their loss at about $o,000, upon which there was an insurance of only about $1,000.

The scarcity of water in the locality in which the fire occurred, was the subject of loud complaint. The Eagle, Neptune, and Duquesne were all in attendance promptly, but not one of them could obtain a supply of water, and their presence was therefore of no avail. The occurrence of a fire in that portion of the city, especially in a locality where the buildings are close together, would undoubtedly result in an immense destruction of property, and all on account of the inadequacy of the water supply. Attention has been called to this matter before, and it is hoped the Water Committee will not longer neglect its duty in this behalf.

At half-past ten o'clock—the time at which we left the scene of the fire—the flames had been subdued to an extent that rendered the property in that vicinity perfectly safe from further damage. One of the steamers was in service, and had the fire completely under control.

A MISSING MAN.

Finding of a Dead Body Supposed to be that of Samuel Sickman, of Washington County.

On Saturday, the 11th day of December, 1869, Samuel Sickman, of California, Washington county, Pa., arrived in this city on the Brownsville mail boat, "Elector." During the afternoon of that date Mr. Sickman was seen on Water street, near the Brownsville boat landing, but shortly afterward he disappeared, and has not since been heard of. The friends and relatives of the missing man have been unremitting in their efforts to obtain information concerning his fate. Advertisements have been published in THE POST and other leading journals, offering large rewards for the discovery of Mr. Sickman's whereabouts, but up to this time all those efforts have been of no avail.

Yesterday, however, we received intelligence which may possibly throw some light on a matter which has heretofore been enshrouded in mystery. We learn that on Friday the body of a man was found floating in the Ohio river, opposite New Cumberland, West Virginia, about ten miles above Steubenville, which fills the description given of Mr. Sickman at the time of his sudden disappearance. The body was taken charge of by a Justice of the Peace at New Cumberland, who held an inquest thereon. At this time no one at that place knew anything about the disappearance of Mr. Sickman, and the remains were therefore interred, after the jury had returned a verdict to the effect that the body was that of an unknown man, and was found drowned. A gentleman who was present at the inquest subsequently related all the circumstances to a resident of this city, who referred to the files of THE POST and found the description given of Mr. Sickman. The result of this investigation is, that the description of the missing man is found to correspond in many respects with that of the body found on Friday, at New Cumberland. We learn that steps will be taken to further investigate the matter.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A Man Swallows Two Ounces of Laudanum and Still Lives.

Friday afternoon Michael Sullivan, a tailor, residing at No. 36 Clay alley, between Wylie street and Webster avenue, made an attempt to destroy himself, by swallowing two ounces of laudanum. After taking the draught, Mr. Sullivan gave the vial which had contained the drug to his little daughter. The child carried the bottle to her mother, who, seeing the label thereon, at once suspected something wrong. Upon questioning the little girl, Mrs. Sullivan's worst fears were confirmed. She summoned Dr. Shaw, who promptly responded, and, by the application of the usual remedies, he soon was able to pronounce the patient out of danger.

Mr. Sullivan, it is stated, has for some time been drinking to excess, and it is thought his mind is deranged.

Lightning Rods.

The old firm of Lockhart & Co., 234 Penn street, manufacture the celebrated "Munson Copper Tubular Lightning Rod with Spiral Flanges." These rods have been placed on many of the churches and public buildings of this and surrounding cities, and have the endorsement of scientific men, wherever introduced. Hundreds of the best residences in this city and suburbs have rods on them made by Lockhart & Co. We commend this firm to all in want of lightning rods.

TAKING THE CENSUS.

Additional Appointments of Assistant U. S. Marshals.

U. S. Marshal Murdock has announced the following appointments of Assistant Marshals, in addition to those heretofore published:

BEAVER COUNTY.

First District—Darlington, Big Beaver, Chippawa and North Sewickley townships, James Patterson, New Galilee.

Second District—Fallstown and Bridgewater boroughs, South Beaver, Ohio, Industry borough, Brighton township and Beaver borough, A. J. Lawrence, of Darlington.

Third District—New Brighton and Beaver Falls boroughs, Pulaski and Patterson townships—C. W. Wallace, of Beaver Falls.

First District—Rochester, Freedom and St. Clair boroughs, Franklin, Marion, New Sewickley and Rochester townships—W. W. Keer, of Freedom.

Fifth District—Hanover, Independence and Hopewell townships—B. Vance, of Frankfort.

Sixth District—Green, Raccoon, Moon, Economy and Harmony townships—Jas. H. Trimble, Hookstown.

BUTLER COUNTY.

First District—Harrisville and Centreville boroughs, Mercer, Slipperyrock, Marion, Cherry and Venango townships—L. F. Cummings, Murrinsville.

Second District—Allegheny, Washington, Parker, Fairview and Concord townships—P. Hilliard, North Hope.

Third District—North Hope, Portersville and Prospect boroughs, North Brady, Franklin, Muddycreek and Clay township—J. H. Breadon.

Fourth District—Butler borough, Butler and Cannoquessing townships—J. K. McQuistion, Butler.

Fifth District—Millerstown borough, Oakand, Donegal, Clearfield, Centre and Summit townships—H. A. Stevenson, Butler.

Sixth District—Jefferson, Winfield, Buffalo and Clinton townships—Thos. Martin, Saxonburg.

Seventh District—Harmony and Zelienople boroughs, Jackson, Lancaster and Cranberry townships—M. Weihl, Zelienople.

Eighth District—Forward, Middlesex, Penn and Adams townships—Dr. W. Irwin, Breakneck.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

Leedsburg, Apollo, Elderton, Manorville and Aladin boroughs, and Kiskaminitus, Allegheny, Burell, South Bend, Plum Creek, Kittanning and Mann townships, —J. D. Klingensmith, Kelly's Station.

Kittanning borough, Madison, Mahoning, Red Creek, Pine, Wayne, Valley and Cowanshannock townships—D. P. Marshall, Kittanning.

Queenstown borough, Perry, Brady's Bend, Sugar Creek and Washington townships—J. J. Hellebaugh, Brady's Bend.

Worthington borough, Freeport borough, East Franklin, West Franklin, North Buffalo and South Buffalo townships—Joseph Earhart, Worthington.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Planing Mill, School House and Stables Burned in East Liberty. Yesterday Morning—The Loss Estimated at $35,000—Two Men Arrested on Suspicion of Incendiarism.

Sunday morning between the hours of one and four o'clock there occurred three fires in East Liberty, resulting in the destruction of property valued at about thirty-five thousand dollars.

The first alarm was given about one o'clock in the morning, and was caused by the discovery of fire in a stable belonging to Mr. John McCombs, situated on the Greensburg pike, near Liberty Hall. The building, which was a frame, was totally destroyed, together with two wagons, and a small quantity of hay, grain, &c. A stable adjoining, the property of Mr. C. Wormcastle, also took fire, but was not badly damaged.

Another alarm was raised a few minutes before four o'clock. This time it was found that a porch attached to Mr. Christian Strahling's residence, on the Greensburg pike, near the railroad crossing, was on fire. In this case the fire was discovered before it had obtained headway, and was extinguished without much difficulty. The loss here is very slight.

The fire last mentioned was speedily followed by a tremendous conflagration. The extensive planing mills of Graham & Lyon, on Negley street, were discovered in flames, and in a very short time the entire establishment was laid in ashes. There was a large amount of dressed lumber in the drying room and elsewhere about the buildings, all of which was destroyed. Near the mills was a large stable, which was also filled with lumber. This took fire, and was totally consumed.

In the rear of the planing mills there stood an old school house, occupied by the colored people, as a church, which shared the fate of the mills.

Messrs. Graham & Lyon's loss is estimated at upwards of $30,000, upon which, we learn, there is an insurance of $5,000 in the Lycoming Company.

These fires were all undoubtedly caused by incendiaries. We learned last evening that two men had been arrested on suspicion, and were locked up by order of Deputy Mayor Cartwright. The Fire Marshal will commence an investigation of the matter to-day.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

Republican Caucus Nominations.

The Republican members of Councils held a caucus on Saturday afternoon, to make nominations for the nine Fire Commissioners provided for by the recent enactments creating a paid fire department in this city. The following named persons were selected:

H. Hays	for 3 years.
R. W. Finney	for 3 years.
M. K. Moorhead	for 3 years.
R. W. Mackey	for 3 years.
J. H. Stewart	for 2 years.
W. M. McKelvey	for 2 years.
Thomas Reese	for 1 year.
John J. Torley	for 1 year.
John McElroy	for 1 year.

The Councils will hold a joint meeting this afternoon for the purpose of electing the Commissioners.

Coal Shipments.

The following named boats departed Saturday, destined for the ports stated:

CINCINNATI.

	Bushels.
Niagara, 10 barges	110,000

LOUISVILLE.

	Bushels.
Greyhound, 7 barges, 1 boat	106,000

NASHVILLE AND ST. LOUIS.

	Bushels.
Wild Cat, 7 barges, 1 boat, 2 barges coke	124,000
	338,000
Amount previously reported	1,813,000
Total	2,151,000

A Morning Visit.

Mrs. Graham-Kate, where is your mother, this morning? Kate.—She is in the kitchen making mince pies, Mrs. G.—Why Kate; you surpise me! Mrs. Crocker told me only a few days ago that she was quite sick, and not able to be about. Kate.—Oh yes; she has been quite sick; but the day after Mrs. C. was here, ma sent for a bottle of Plantation Bitters, and has taken it three times a day since. It worked like a charm, and ma says she is better and stronger than she has been for years. She thinks it the best medicine in the world, and wants me to take some; but it is so awful bitter I do not like it. I have taken it several times, but it gives me such an appetite that I tell ma her mince pies will not last long. Mrs. G.—Good morning, Kate. Give my love to your mother, and tell her she is safe so long as she has Plantation Bitters in the house.

Sea Moss Farine

From pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

The Microscope

Shows the color of the hair due to a deposition of pigment in its substance. When the hair glands become enfeebled, this pigment fails. One after another the hairs become white, or fall out, producing baldness. Baldness is easy to prevent but hard to cure. Ayer's Hair Vigor stops it: even restores the hair sometimes: always restores its color. Immediate renovation is at once visible: softness, freshness and the gloss of youth. This great ornament should be preserved since it can be by Ayer's Hair Vigor, which is beautifully clean and free from anything injurious to the hair.—*Tribune, Springville, N. Y.*

SPECIAL NOTICES

CONSUMPTION.

This fearful disease, that carries off its thousands every year, in almost every clime, and which, to the inexperienced practitioners of medicine, has been such a monster, has received such a serious check in its devastating march by the prescription prepared by

REV. E. A. WILSON.

This reverend gentleman was himself a great sufferer, and can, therefore, sympathize with the afflicted. He has found a cure which, having tried and proven, he can confidently recommend. This is no new thing, gotten up to deceive the suffering. The proprietor, Rev. Mr. WILSON, is well known, and his remedy has been before the public for the last ten years, during which time, by fair and honorable dealings, he has built up a reputation which is an honor to his philanthropy.—*Richmond Times.*

Sole agent for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street. febl

ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS—Two scientific publications are in the field against the hair dyes of which lead is the basis. The New York Medical Gazette and the Journal of Chemistry bitterly denounce them. Yet the hair may be safely dyed. Have you seen

PROF. CHILTON'S TESTIMONY,

Founded on a careful analysis, and certifying that

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE,

Is not only a first class article for changing the color of the hair, but

ABSOLUTELY SAFE!

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a Dressing, acts like a charm on the Hair after Dyeing. Try it.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS—Sudden severe pains of the side and back, stitches, spasms, after exertions are most troublesome to persons past middle age, will even come on in bed, are very painful and often dangerous. In damp weather they are more frequent than in dry. These plasters give relief at once, and need to be always in the drawer, handy.

PAIN OF THE SIDE CURED.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., April 4, 1865.

MESSRS. T. ALLCOCK & CO.:

DEAR SIR—My daughter used one of your porous plasters. She had a very hard pain in her side, and it cured her in one week.

Yours truly,

JOHN V. N. HUNTER.

25,000 SOLD BY ONE DEALER.—Messrs. J. Balcom Son, of Providence, R. I., write, November, 1868: "We have sold the porous plasters for twenty years, and, at retail and jobbing, must have sold 25,000 altogether. They are well liked.

A HUMBUG—HOW OFTEN WE hear the expression from persons reading advertisement of Patent Medicines, and in nine cases out of ten they may be right. It is over 22 yea's since I introduced Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment to the public. I had no money to advertise it, so left it for sale through druggists and dealers keepers through a small section of the country, many taking it with great reluctance; but I told them to let any one have it, and if it did not do all I stated on my pamphlet, no one need pay for it. In some stores two or three bottles were taken on trial. Shortly after, I was in that locality, and thought crazy, and that would be the last they would see of me. But I knew my medicine was no humbug. In about two months I began to receive orders for more liniment, some calling it by vain-John liniment. Now it is sold in almost every town when I left it at their stores. Now my sales are millions of bottles yearly, and all for cash. I warrant it superior to any other in diome for the cure of Croup, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Vomiting, Spasms, and Sea-Sickness as an internal remedy. It is perfectly innocent to take internally—see oath accompanying each bottle—and externally for Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Mumps, Frosted Feet, Bruises, Sprains, Old Sores, Swellings, Sore Throats, &c.

Price, 50 Cents. Sold by the Druggists. Depot, 10 Park Place, New York.

MANHOOD—YOUNG MAN, IF you are suffering from the effects of imprudent habits, and find yourself afflicted with Seminal Weakness and Emissions, Impotency, Loss of Memory, Unpleasant dreams, Weak Nerves, Headache, Nervous Trembling, General Lassitude, Dimness of Vision, Flushing of the Skin, or derangement of the Urinary Organs, symptoms common to cases of Spermatorrhea, and which assuredly ruins the happiness and unfits the sufferer for BUSINESS PURSUITS OR MARRIAGE, lose no time in procuring the effectious remedy known as

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS.

Price One Dollar Per Box. They are never known to fail. They can be used without detection or interference with business, and they will assuredly restore you to health. We will send a private circular on the subject of Youthful Errors, free, enclose stamp. Enclose the money, and address BRYAN & CO., 64 Cedar Street, N. Y., and on receipt they will be sent, well sealed, by mail.

TO LADIES.

If you require a reliable remedy to relieve you, and remove Irregularities or Obstructions, why not use the best? A never-failing remedy will be found in DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS. They are safe and sure in ordinary cases. Price One Dollar Per Box.

DR. HARVEY'S GOLDEN PILLS.

Four degrees stronger, are intended for married ladies in special cases. Price Five Dollars Per Box. Private circulars sent free, enclose stamp. Enclose the money in a letter and register it at the P. O. Address, BRYAN & CO., 64 Cedar St., N.Y., and on receipt they will be sent well sealed by return mail. sep8:1y

A LOST ART REVIVED.—IT IS said that the Roman ladies embrowned their fa'ed hair with a transparent fluid, but the secret of such a composition was unknown to any modern chemist until PHALON'S discovered and produced his VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

JUST OUT.

"CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES," For Colds, Coughs, Sore Throats, and Bronchitis, none so good, none so pleasant, none cure as quick. RUSHTON & CO., 10 Astor House, New York.

Use no more of those horrible tasted nauseating "BROWN CUBEB THINGS." dec20

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BARGAINS.

Job Lots! Job Lots!!

1 Lot Imperfect Silks for 50c,

1 Lot Soiled Fr'ch Percales, 25c,

Black Silks for $1 25,

Ginghams, 12c,

Ginghams, 15c,

4-4 Muslins, 12c,

Ex. Good Quality Alpaca, 50c.

Bell & Moorhouse,

21 *FIFTH AVE.*

PITTSBURGH

Drug House!

CORNER OF FOURTH AVE. AND MARKET ST.

Sea Moss Farine,

Sea Moss Farine,

The most health-giving and economical food in the world. Composed entirely of SEA MOSS. It combines the fragrance of the sea breeze with its tonic properties. For sale

Wholesale and Retail,

—BY—

A. Torrence & Co.

Masonic Deposit Saving Bank

No. 131 Smithfield St.,

Cor. of Virgin Alley, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Capital, $200,000. Privilege, $500,000

Money Loaned on Mortgages, National or State Bonds, or other good Security.

INTEREST PAID on TIME DEPOSITS.

Certificates bearing interest, issued for deposits made for a specified time, if not called for when due, will be renewed on interest without any trouble to depositor.

Married Women, and Persons under Age, are Privileged by the Charter to Deposit money in their own names.

Deposits made by a married woman in her OWN NAME CANNOT BE ATTACHED BY THE CREDITORS OF HER HUSBAND, BUT GIVES HER ABSOLUTE CONTROL.

Moneys deposited by persons under age, in their OWN NAME, THEY CAN CHECK FOR AT PLEASURE, AND CANNOT BE INTERFERED WITH BY PARENTS OR GUARDIANS.

Office hours from 9 o'clock, a. m., to 4 p. m. Open on Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 p. m.

PRESIDENT—CHARLES W. BATCHELOR.
CASHIER—GEORGE A. McLEAN.
SOLICITOR—ALGERNON S. BELL.

DIRECTORS.

Chas. W. Batchelor, Robt. Pitcairn, G. C. Shidle, C. F. Wells, John Chiselett, Wm. Scott, Alfred Slack, James Finlay, W. F. Lang. jan2:eod1&w

STEAM TO GLASGOW & LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.—THE FAVORITE Clyde built passenger steamers are intended to sail EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 20, North River, a 12c clock noon.

IOWA, COLUMBIA, CALEDONIA, BRITTANNIA, HIBERNIA, EUROPA.

Rates of passage payable in currency.
Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion Tickets good for twelve months, $160.
Steerage to Glasgow or Derry, $30. Intermediate, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable on demand in any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS, or to

THOMAS A. RATTIGAN, Agent,
47 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.
&d:90w

GOLD, COUPONS, AND BONDS,

The Highest Market Prices Paid.

Ph. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

Cor. Wood and Fifth Avenue.

GRAY HAIR RESTORED TO its Original youthful color by the use of that Scientific Discovery, called HALL'S

VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It will make Hair grow upon bald heads, except in very aged persons, as it furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It will keep the hair from falling out, and does not stain the skin.

No better evidence of its superiority need be adduced than the fact that so many imitations of it are offered to the public.

It is a splendid hair dressing.

Our Treatise on the Hair sent free by mail.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

For sale by all druggists.

PIMPLES ON THE FACE.—FOR Blotches, Blackheads, Flesh-Worms, or Grubs, Pimply Eruptions and blotched disfigurations on the face, Use Perry's Comedone and Pimple Remedy. Sold by all Druggists. apr2:3mw

TO REMOVE MOTH PATCHES, Freckles and Tan from the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. The only reliable and harmless remedy. Prepared by Dr. B. C. Perry, 46 Bond street, New York. Sold by all Druggists. apr2:3mw

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE—Warranted a perfect cure for all kinds of Piles, Leprosy, Sarofula, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, and all diseases of the skin and blood. Entirely Vegetable. In case of failure, please send and get your money. No failures for 14 years. Over 16,000 Certificates on hand. H. D. FOWLE, Chemist, Boston. Sold everywhere. $1 a bottle. Send for Circulars. ap16:1mw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PLANING MILL MEN AND OTHERS—TAKE NOTICE—The undersigned has letters patent of the United States for the improved construction of weather-boarding, inside lining and of wainscoting for houses. The weather-boarding, by this patented improvement, being more particularly intended for vestical use, and combining great durability and beauty of appearance; and it is so constructed, as to entirely avoid the use of joint strips, and to prevent water from entering the joints, or the gaping or showing of the joints by action of the weather on the lumber.

Inside lining and wainscoting by this new method are so constructed as to form perfect paunels as cheaply as by the ordinary flooring boards alone; thereby preventing the showing of the joints from any cause, and leaving no refuges for bugs.

He has also purchased the patent right of what is commonly known as the "Moulded Weather-boarding.

He has disposed of the following territorial and shop rights in Allegheny county, for both patents, to-wit:

To G. A. Mundorff, the right for the territory south of the rivers in said county.

To McQuewan & Douglass, the right for the First ward of Pittsburgh.

To McKee & Douglass, shop right for their mill, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.

To Hill, Patterson & Co., shop rights for their mill, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

To Alex'r McClure, for the borough of McKeesport.

To Parker & Paul, for First, Second, Third and Fourth wards, city of Allegheny.

To Reed Brothrs, shop right at their mill, in Seventh ward, city of Allegheny.

To Dunham, Saint & Co., for the boroughs of Sharpsburg and Etna; also the townships of Shaler and Indiana.

All persons are warned against infringing upon either of said patents, and those wishing to purchase will please call, or address me, at No. 75 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

e2ltfw J. C. ANDERSON.

AYER'S

Hair Vigor,

For Restoring Gray Hair to its Natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or Gray Hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

Nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE, $1.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,

PITTSBURGH,

Wholesale Agents.

au15:1y3tawdeow&eow-w

OLD STORE IN A NEW PLACE

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED to furnish in large supply, in packages, or in any desirable quantity, the following Prime Mackerel, New Codfish, Smoked and Pickeled Salmon, Holland and Sloater Herrings and Sardines.

Also, Agent for Hamilton & Jones' fine Stoneware, manufactured at Greensboro', Pa., smooth and neat patterns, consisting of Jugs, Jars, Crocks &c., and of all sizes. Large or small quantities supplied.

Cotton Yarns, White and Colored Carpet Chain. Fresh, Dried and Canned Fruits, Tomatoes, Jellies, and every article to be found in a first class house. Staple articles of Groceries, such as Sugars, Syrups, Nails, Flour, Oils, etc., for jobbing trade, supplied at low rates.

EDWARD HEAZELTON,

Nos. 29 and 30 southwest corner of Diamond Square. feb19:3mw

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS. FIFTY CENTS PER BOX. SUGAR-COATED. For sale by all Druggists. Read the following testimony in their favor:

GEO. A. KELLY—DEAR SIR: I was so badly afflicted with pain in my kidneys that I could hardly turn myself in bed, and breathing also caused me severe pain. I had given up hope of ever getting well again, when I bought a box of Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills, which at once relieved me, and I believe they have been the means of the cure. I have also recommended them to others where like complaints were made, and they have in every case proved efficacious. I cheerfully recommend them to any one suffering from this trouble, as I believe they are the best medicine for this class of diseases I have ever heard of. Any further information can be obtained by seeing me at the Outer Depot, Penn'a R. R., or at my residence, No. 55 Arthur street.

A. J. WEAVER, Conductor Penn'a R. R.

CAUTION—Take no other medicine as a substitute for these pills, but if your druggist does not have them, request him to order them. Sent by mail, upon receipt of price.

Sole proprietor, GEORGE A. KELLY, Wholesale Druggist, corner Second Av. and Wood St., Pittsburgh.

NORTH CAROLINA

LAND AGENCY.

250 FARMS

FOR SALE IN

North Corolina.

D. W. & W. J. COURTS, Land Agents, offer for sale a large number of Farms, Mines, Mills and Water Powers. Reference is made to the public men generally of the State. D. W. Courts was, for fifteen years, Public Treasurer of North Carolina.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

41st Congress---Second Session.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, April 21.

SENATE.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a bill to amend the revenue laws so that farmers who sell their own produce need not be taxed.

The discussion was resumed upon the reference of the bill for the Australian mail service, which finally went to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SPENCER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably, with amendment, a bill incorporating the Cincinnati and Chattanooga Railroad Company, with a capital of $10,000,000.

Mr. KELLOGG, from the same committee, reported without amendment, the House bill declaring the Iowa river north of the town of Wapello not a public highway.

Mr. THAYER introduced bills for the collection of debts due to the United States from certain southern railroad corporations, and relating to suits of the United States against the same.

A joint resolution authorizing the Postmaster General to prescribe an earlier time for the execution of contracts by accepted bidders was passed.

The report of the Committee on Indian Affairs, relative to the Black Bob Indian lands, was recommitted.

The Northern Pacific Railroad bill was discussed by Messrs. Casserly, Stewart and Howard. The amendment requiring the free transportation of troops, stores and munitions of war, was rejected.

The amendment that land not sold five years after the completion of the road be subject to pre-emption at $2 50 per acre. Agreed to.

The amendment that Congress may at any time alter or amend this joint resolution was adopted.

A proviso was inserted that American iron and steel be exclusively used in the construction of the road. The bill then passed 40 to 11.

HOUSE.

Mr. DAWES stated that Mr. Schenck was ill, and was unable to go on with the tariff bill to-day.

Mr STOKES desired to present the petition and memorial of the loyal citizens of Carroll county, Tennessee, for protection.

Mr. BROOKS objected.

The discussion of the Louisiana election case was re-opened, upon the resolution caered yesterday by Mr. Kerr, providing or the ratification of the Governor of a vacancy.

Mr. STEVENSON made a speech in defense of Mr. Sypher's claim, remarking that if the House adhered to its vote all the seats from Louisiana would be vacated. He proposed, therefore, that the resolution be withheld until that fact be decided.

The resolution was finally tabled and the House resumed the consideration of the bill to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to patent rights.

Amendments were adopted reducing the salaries of the librarian of the Patent Office to $1,800; first assistant examiners to $1,800; examiner in charge of interferences to $2,500.

All the pending amendments were rejected and the bill passed.

The House then went into committee on the naval appropriation bill. The bill appropriates $16,641,845.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, made a general statement as to its provisions. He condemned the action of Secretary Wells in reviving the allowance to naval officers that were in existence prior to 1835. As to the condition of the navy, he said the ships of the navy did no credit to the country at home or abroad; the position of the navy was most humiliating; the war ships of the United States being the derision of the world. Referring to the commercial iron steamships of England he said: By them, what little American commerce there was left could be swept from the ocean in thirty days. He thought it well to consider whether the United States might not wisely divert part of the money now spent for the navy, in encouraging the building of a class of ships that would be useful in peace or in war.

Mr. HALE defended the navy at length.

The committee took a recess till evening.

Upon re-assembling, there being but a dozen members present, Mr. Hale yielded a motion that the committee rise, when the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 22.

SENATE.

The Senate took up Mr. Chandler's resolution directing the President of the United States to appoint Commissioners to open negotiations for the annexation of the Winnepeg district as a Territory or State.

Mr. CHANDLER said he had offered the resolution in the interests of peace and good will and proceeded to show the reasons upon which negotiations should be commenced: First, that the government had shown its rights to recognition by maintaining itself for some time against all attempts for its suppression.

Second, That our own free Republic, which had invited the whole world to come in and occupy the entire continent, could not countenance the theory of a Dominion on our borders; that any part of this continent belonged to the Crown.

Third, That the injury inflicted upon us in the haste of the British Government to acknowledge the rebels as belligerents upon the breaking out of the rebellion, and her spoliations on our commerce during the war, must now be repaired and made good.

Mr. CHANDLER continued at some length in the enforcement of his propositions, closing as follows: Referring to the existence of the Canadian dominion as antagonistic to our institutions, he said that if the British government designed to continue indefinitely her sway there, she must be prepared to maintain it by such force as would withstand the government of the United States. He hoped, in the interest of humanity, that the rumor of the setting out of an armed force to suppress the Red River insurrectionists would not prove true, as their ultimate destruction would certainly follow. An army of less than one hundred thousand British regulars would be utterly futile, and if the American people should protest, even these would not be better than a force of one hundred. He then referred to the facility with which American volunteers were disciplined and ensured to the hardships of war as compared with the soldiers of other nations, claiming that the United States to-day was the strongest military power on earth, and only needed to manifest its strength to secure a favorable hearing by foreign governments.

Mr. HOWARD expressed his assurance that the Michigan State authorities would not permit the use of the St. Marie Canal in furthering any military operations by the British authorities. The country need not fear any assent by the State to such an exyedition. He would go further and say that he had it from an authoritative source that permission would not be given by the United States authorities for the moving of troops within our limits. Great Britain had no right to ask any such license, and he predicted she would not.

Mr. SUMNER thought the apprehension which had been expressed would prove unfounded; that it was not contemplated by the British Government to use the canal referred to.

The discussion terminated by a reference of the resolution, on motion of Mr. CHANDLER, to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The calendar was taken up at large. A number of bills were passed, including one to repeal the act of February 28, 1803, Mr. SUMNER stating that it was the last on the statute books connected with slavery, prohibiting the importation of persons of color into certain States.

Also a bill prescribing the oath of office to persons who participated in the rebellion, but who were not disqualified by the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. The oath being identical with that required of those whose political and legal disabilities have been removed, and the bill providing for obtaining the action of legislatures of States in which the national cemeteries are located to perfect the title of the United States.

At 4:45 the Senate went into executive session, and shortly after adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

The House, in Committee, resumed the consideration of the Tariff Bill. Several additional amendments were offered to the section relating to scrap iron, but all were rejected, and which was finally passed over.

The next paragraph was the following: On all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms, including ends, clippings and punchings of new iron, less finished than bars and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, one cent per lb.

Mr. BROOKS (New York) moved to strike out the words "including ends, clippings, and punchings of new iron.

Mr. KELLEY opposed the amendment as one which would facilitate the commission of frauds, and said it was to the interest of the people of southern Illinois to sustain the Committee on Ways and Means in the matter of iron.

Mr LOGAN resented the pretensions of the gentleman to represent the people of southern Illinois, and said he had been talking of what he knew nothing about. There was no desire on the part of any man in Illinois to have that gentleman as a representative in the matter of the tariff. It was therefore offensive in that gentleman to make appeals on behalf of the people of southern Illinois.

After further discussion by Messrs. Randell, Coburn, Beck and Maynard, Mr. Brooks' amendment was adopted, 63 to 57.

Mr. ALLISON moved to amend by striking out the words "one cent per pound" and inserting "eighteen dollars per ton."

Mr. McCORMICK moved to reduce the duty to twelve dollars and fifty cents per ton.

Mr. KELLEY opposed both amendments, and said he had no doubt the House would revise the action of the Committee of the Whole in regard to pig iron. In reply to Mr. Logan, he said: He was an American citizen, and had the right to advert to the great resources of the whole country; so the iron resources of northern Kentucky and southwestern Indiana and Illinois without reproach from any gentleman.

Mr. LOGAN said he was sorry to see the gentleman from Pennsylvania so irritable.

Mr. KELLEY declared he was not irritable, he was in perfect good humor.

Mr. LOGAN replied that he had said nothing to detract from the gentleman's great abilities, but he should recollect he was only the representative of one district. He had no right to represent Illinois, and he (Logan) should protest every time he attempted it.

Mr. KELLEY—I voted for Pennsylvania, but I speak for my whole country.

Mr. BENJAMIN, in further criticism of the remarks of Mr. Kelley, said the wealth of Missouri in iron was but a drop in the bucket compared to her great agricultural resources. As to the doctrine about creating a home market, it was all nonsense. All the iron workers in Missouri could be fed from one single farm in his district; all the iron manufacturers in the United States with their wives and children could be fed from the surplus products of his Congressional District. Wheat was selling to day in the market of St. Louis, right under the shadow of the furnaces there, cheaper than for the last thirty years.

After further remarks by Messrs. Schenck, Benjamin and Mungen, Mr. McCormick's amendment was rejected.

Mr. BECK moved to reduce the duty to three-quarter cents per pound. Rejected.

Mr. POTTER moved to make it $16 per ton. Rejected—62 to 69.

Several other amendments were offered and rejected.

Mr. ALLISON'S amendment was agreed to—yeas, 79; nays, 59.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to add a proviso that on all ends, clippings, turnings and borings, fit only to be remanufactured into ingots or bars, a duty be paid of eleven dollars per ton. Adopted—66 yeas, to 51 nays

Mr. CONGER moved an additional proviso perfecting that such ends, clippings or punchings, cut, stamped or partially prepared, for any articles of manufacture.

The Committee took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The entire evening was occupied in an effort to obtain a quorum. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 23.

SENATE.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE.

Mr. STEVENSON presented the credentials of Erasmus D. Peck, member elect from the Tenth Congressional district of Ohio in place of Mr. Hoag, deceased.

Mr. PECK took the oath.

Mr. DAWES offered the following, as a question of privilege:

Resolved, That leaves of absence heretofore granted for an indefinite length of time shall in no case extend beyond Monday, the 24 of May next, unless hereafter otherwise ordered by the House.

Agreed to.

The bill relative to the Hot Springs Reservation in Arkansas passed—95 to 54.

Mr. SCHENCK reported back the Senate amendment to the income tax bill, and moved a non-concurrence, stating, however that he would not ask a committee of conference.

After considerable discussion the House refused to lay the bill on the table, and refused to concur in the Senate substitute, leeving the Senate to ask for a committtee of conference if it chose.

During the discussion Mr. Schenck declined to admit the amendments increasing the amount of exemption and said the Committee on Ways and Means would in due time report a general bill on that subject. The inquisitorial nature of the tax would also be modified. He did not believe the tax could be abolished without continuing other taxes more odious and vexatious. The total number of persons who paid income tax was 272,743. Of this number over 107,000 paid twenty dollars or less and if the exemptions were raised to $2,000 dollars that class would be cut off. The second class that paid between twenty and fifty dollars numbers 69,184. The third class that paid between fifty and a hundred dollars numbered 41,196. The fourth class that paid between one and two hundred dollars numbered over 45,000 and those who paid two hundred dollars numbered 9,464.

Mr. VOORHEES favored the continuance of the income tax, and declared his opinion that the most unpopular thing the House could do would be to abolish it. Instead of being too inquisitorial he would make it more so.

Messrs. Coburn, Judd, McCrary and Farnsworth expressed similar views, after which action was taken as above stated.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Messrs. Garfield, Allison and Cox a Conference Committee on the Census bill.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

PARIS, April 21.—The *Siecle* publishes a vigorous appeal to the electors of France to vote no on the question of personal government. Among the signers of the appeal are Messrs. Arago, Bencel, Cremieux, Gambetta, J. Ferry, Garnier, Pages and Jules Simon.

The *Journal Official* on Monday will contain a manifesto signed by all the ministers. Both these documents will be placarded throughout the Empire.

The *Figaro* says M. Daru and Buffet left the ministry because they received a letter from the Duke d'Amanele, telling them to do so or else the Orleanists might vote for the *Plebiscitum*. The *Figaro* adds that the Emperor has a copy of this letter in his possession.

LONDON, April 23.—Correspondents of the London papers assert that fully one-third of the guests at the British Charity Ball, recently held at the British Legation in Paris, were Americans.

ROME, April 23.—The 38th public meeting of the Ecumenical Council will be held at St. Peters, on Sunday after mass. The Fathers will vote orally in presence of the Pope, on the first acts of the Council, and the Pope will solemnly promulgate its acts. Comparatively few strangers are in the city.

LONDON, April 24.—One of the manifestoes issued by the labor societies in Paris, advises the workmen either to abstain from voting on the *Plebiscitum*, or to cast blank ballots, and also demands reform in the taxation, and in the military conscription and the erection of a republic.

The Ministerial journals say the Marquise De Bonneville yesterday presented formally to the Pope a memorandum written by Count Daru, before his resignation as Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was obliged to present the memorandum, though it anticipated M. Ollivier's succession to the change of Foreign Affairs, because, according to diplomatic usage its contents had previously been communicated to the Papal government. M. Ollivier will decline the responsibility for the document, and will maintain an expectant in regard to the Council.

The *La Universe*, the ultramontane organ, demands that the government take a stand for or against the memorandum of Count Daru, and reserves until an answer is received from Rome its opinion of the transaction.

It is reported that M. Ollivier will be decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

The Chancellor of the Legion of Honor is dead.

PARIS, April 24—The *Journal Official* publishes the following proclamation by the Emperor:

FRENCHMEN:—The Constitution of 1852, drawn up in virtue of the powers which you gave me, and ratified by the eight million votes which re-established the Empire, has procured for France eighteen years of calm and prosperity which have not been without glory. It has ensured order and left the way open to all improvement. Thus mere security has been confirmed. The larger part it has taken in the progress of liberty, but successive changes have altered the basis of the *plebiscitum* which cannot be modified without appeal to the nation. It becomes indispensable, then, that a new constitutional compact shall be approved by the people as were formerly the Constitutions of the Republic and of the Empire. At those two epochs it was believed, even as I myself believe to-day, that anything done without you was illegitimate. The Constitution of Imperial and Democratic France may be reduced to a small number of fundamental provisions which cannot be changed without your consent.

Your decision will have the advantage of rendering definite the progress already made and of placing beyond the influence of political fluctuations the principles of government. Time lost, too often in barren and embittered controversies, may be more usefully employed hereafter in seeking for the means of increasing the moral and material well being of the greatest number.

I address myself to all of you who from the 10th of December 1848, surmounted all obstacles to place me at your head; to you, who for twenty-two years have, without cessation, guarded by your suffrage and sustained by your co-operation and rewarded me by your affection, believe me, a new proof of confidence in bringing in the ballot-box an affirmative vote, you will exercise the menaces of revolution; you will place order and liberty on a solid basis, and you will render easier in the future the transmission of the crown to my son. You have almost unanimously for eighteen years clothed me with the most extensive powers.

Be also equally unanimous to-day in supporting the transformation of the imperial regeim. A great nation has no way of attaining its development without resting on an institution which guarantees at the same time stability and progress. To the call which I make on you to ratify Liberal reforms, realized during the last ten years, reply yes; as for myself, faithful to my origin, I shall continue, penetrated by your thought and fortified by your will, and confiding in Providence, shall work without cessation for the prosperity and grandeur of France.

[Signed] NAPOLEON.

WASHINGTON.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, April 21.

General Butler, Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee, goes to Massachusetts to-morrow night, and proposes that the amended Georgia bill lie over ten days

Admiral Porter this afternoon received telegrams from Admiral Gordon at New York, and Captain Steadman at Charlestown, Mass., announcing dispatches to their care, signed by Admiral Porter, and stating that trouble with Spain is inevitable, and to put every available vessel into commission, &c., and asking for explanations.

The Vice Admiral telegraphed immediately that he had signed no such dispatches, and did not know the parties to whom they were addressed.

At the instance of General Butler nearly all the members of the Reconstruction Committee promised not to act on the Georgia bill until his return from Massachusetts on the 5th of May.

A grand reception was given to the Ohio Legislature excursionists by the Ohio State Association, at Masonic Temple this evening. The entertainment was attended by Senators and Representatives, and by many private citizens, with ladies of their respective families from that State, prominent among whom were Gen. Sherman and Secretary Cox, and Secretarys Belknap and Boutwell and Attorney General Hoar were also in the company. President Grant and Vice-President Colfax remained an hour, and one hundred ladies and gentlemen were presented to them by Senators Sherman and Thurman, and General Schenck. The supper room arrangements were in accordance with temperance principles. The Hall was handsomely decorated.

PARIS, April 21.—The President of the Senate, M. Rouher, to-day presented to the Emperor the *Senatus Consultum* as unanimously voted by the senate.

The Imperial printing office will to-morrow commence the publication of a proclamation of the Emperor, concerning the *plebisceitum*, together with a note of the latter. In his proclamation the Emperor gives a *resume* of the reforms introduced since 1860 up to the present moment, and dwells on fortunate results to come from them, namely: the stability of the institutions, and easy transmission of power to the heir of the throne.

WASHINGTON, April 22.

The Senate Judiciary Committee were engaged this morning in the preparation of a bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment and make such progress that it is expected that comprehensive measures of that nature will be reported next week.

Commodore Walker, detached from the command at Mound City on the 30th inst., was relieved by Commodore W. H. Smith.

The new Haytien minister, Preston, presented his credentials to the President today.

The House Committee on Public Lands to-day heard Congressman Roots, of Arkansas, in favor of his resolution extending the time for the completion of the first twenty miles of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, and unanimously agreed to report it to the House, with recommendations for its passage.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day by the President: Benjamin J. Waters, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico; David J. Humphreys, of Alabama, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District Court of the District of Columbia.

TRIAL OF M'FARLAND.

Illness of Recorder Hackett--Adjournment Until Monday.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, April 21.—The McFarland trial, thirteenth day:

Much argument arose this morning, from the fact of the illness of Recorder Hackett, and many were the surmises as to whether the Court would sit or not; when, however the jury had arrived and after the counsel, with the exception of Mr. Graham had made their appearance, the general opinion was that the case would be proceeded with.

One of little Percy McFarland's friends told him there would be no court, at which the little fellow was very much disappointed.

At eleven o'clock Judge Bedford arrived, and very soon after Mr. Graham, whereupon a consultation was had between the counsel and it was concluded to adjourn until Monday morning in consequence of the illness of the Recorder.

The Judge then ordered Capt. McCloskey to adjourn the Court.

BALTIMORE.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

BALTIMORE, April 21.—Mrs. Catharine Marsh left her house this afternoon, borrowed a butcher knife, and went to the school near by, where she called out her son James, aged eight years, cut his head nearly off, then rushed for another little boy, named Barnett, who ran and escaped. She then returned home, went into the yard, seized another son, William, aged seven, from a swing, cut his throat, then grasped her daughter Mary Jane, aged four and cut her head completely off: she then went into the house, cut the throat of her youngest child, aged two years, nearly severing the head from the body; then cut the throat of her own mother, Mrs. Duryea, aged fifty-four, so badly that she will die. Mrs. Marsh was arrested and taken to the station house. Her husband has been absent some eighteen months in search of employment. He is believed to be working as a barber in New York. Mrs. Marsh always bore an excellent character, and is undoubtedly insane. To-night she appears conscious of the terrible deed.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—An investigation resulted in the proof that the charges against pension agent Forbes were unfounded.

CANADA.

Volunteer Forces Disbanded—Affairs in the Red River Country, &c., &c.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

MONTREAL, April 23—Orders have been issued to disband the volunteer corps in active service, except those on the frontier.

Four persons who were arrested on a charge of Fenianism, having given a satisfactory explanation, were discharged.

Captain Cameron is organizing a force of mounted police for the Red River. A telegram from Hummersford says: Last night a party of three from the United States attempted to pass the sentry on the outpost guard two miles from that place; after being duly challenged and ordered to halt, they were received at the bayonet's point by the sentry. One of their horses was badly injured and their wagon overturned and smashed. Two of the party were arrested, the third escaped. An investigation to-day led to the belief that the affair was merely a piece of bravado.

TORONTO, April 23.—The gunboat Rescue left Kingston last night for Prescott, to patrol the St. Lawrence between Kingston and Prescott.

The Prince Alfred arrived at Sarnia yesterday afternoon. Her force consists of sixty men and four officers. She is armed with two Armstrong guns, two brass howitzers and one pivot gun.

It is understood the shareholders of the Great Western Railroad accord their consent to the bill authorizing a branch road to be constructed from Glencoe east, forming a southern road, and that a double track will be laid on the Western Road between Windsor and Glencoe. The new work will be commenced this season.

CHICAGO, April 23.—A person just arrived at St. Paul from Red River says that when he left Winnepeg the people were wholly ignorant of any excitement in Canada; least of all, that preparations for war were going on. Every body was looking forward to a pacific arrangement, expecting the acceptance of the Bill of Rights, the peaceable admission of the northwest territory as a province, and the advent of some Governor acceptable to the people. Bishop Tache has been working with great energy to bring about a peaceful state of feeling. The people look for troops to be sent to Fort Garry, but their presence there, they imagine, is simply to protect the settlement from the Indians, who are represented to be in a very excitable state, and likely to inaugurate war at any moment. Gov. Riell has confiscated the whole of the McKenzie river supply of furs recently received, a two years' catch, worth $45,000, and only delivered them up when ransomed by McTavish by the payment of $3,000 down and the payment of $1,000 more when needed.

Five thousand bushels of oats were sold on 'Change here to-day, deliverable on the reception of intelligence that the Fenian army had occupied the Red River country.

OTTAWA, April 23.—To-day the so called delegated Father Richott and Scott were again brought up on a warrant charging them with aiding and abetting in the murder of Thomas Scott, at Fort Garry. There was considerable interest manifested. Prominent members of the House of Commons were present. Various gentleman who have recently arrived from Red River were also in court. Mr. Lees appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the Crown, and Mr Bouiton on behalf of Mr. Scott, on whose information the warrant is granted. Hon. John Hilliard Cameron appeared for the prisoners. On the magistrate taking his seat Mr. Lees said: After consulting with the counsel of the private prosecutor and considering the evidence of witnesses which had been examined, they had come to the conclusion that the evidence they had to produce would not be of such a nature as to justify the committal of the prisoners. The private prosecution had consented to withdraw from the prosecution, and as the Crown had no further evidence to offer and no wish to press the matter further, it also withdrew. The magistrate said there was no cause against the prisoners and ordered them to be discharged. The prisoners left the court room amid the congratulations of their friends.

CHICAGO.

Great Freshet in the Mississippi River—Destruction of Property—Telegraphs Consolidated, &c., &c.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.)

CHICAGO, March 23.—There is a great freshet in the Mississippi river. On both the Illinois and Iowa sides a great part of the country and some towns along the river are overflowed, and much damage has been done to Railroads and private property.

At San Francisco yesterday contracts were entered into and signed by the Atlantic and Pacific telegraph company of New York, and Central Pacific, Western Pacific and Oakland Railroad telegraph lines, of California, for an exclusive connection for business, the Union Pacific Road having made a similar contract with the Atlantic and Pacific telegraph last fall. These lines complete the route from Omaha to San Francisco. At Omaha they are met by the Great Western telegraph Company, from Chicago. It is expected the whole line from Chicago to California will be in operation the coming week.

The propeller St. Hani arrived here from Buffalo last evening being the first arrival of the season from the lower lakes.

TELEGRAPH ITEMS.

Reports from Various Points.

BOSTON, April 21.—The remains of Anson Burlingame have been deposited in Faneuil Hall. The public will be admitted to-morrow. The House has rejected the ten hour labor bill by a vote of 173 to 33.

OIL CITY, PA., April 21.—At 8 o'clock this morning the boiler of Prather sawmill between Oleopolis and Pithole, bursted, killing A. Clapper and injuring two other men slightly. Mr. Clapper was a married man.

COLUMBUS, April 21.—The Board of members of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home met and organized to-day with Gen. R. P. Buckland, of Fremont, President; Col. H. G Armstrong, of Cincinnati, Secretary and Major M. Gunckle, of Dayton, Treasurer.

BALTIMORE, April 23.—The members of the Ohio Legislature and other citizens of that State who have been on an excursion to Washington city, are to-day the guests of the city of Baltimore by invitation of the Mayor. After visiting the steamship Ohio, they made an excursion down the bay. On their return they visited Druid Hill Park, and leave for their homes on the 9:30 western train to-night.

NEW YORK.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The steamship Venzuela was towed into this harbor today.

One Pierce Butler was arrested in San Francisco for being concerned in the robbery of Morrison, Son & Co., of $100,000 in Government bonds. Over $5,000 was found on his person.

Hill, the defaulting teller of the Somers Bank, was held for the action of the Grand Jury.

It seems to be settled that Sandford E. Church is to be the Democratic candidate for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals.

Recorder Hackett is much better, and will be able to procced with the McFarland trial on Monday.

James Gardner and George Phelps, two notorious counterfeiters and burglars, were arrested for dtaling in counterfeit money. Others of the gang are on the eve of arrest.

A thirty thousand dollar clerical defalcation in the Surrogate's office, before the present incumbent, Hutchins, was elected is reported.

John McCormick, the alleged partner of John Morrisey, has given bonds to answer the charge of winning four thousand dollars at faro from a Pennsylvanian.

Baron Oxtensacken, the Russian Consul General, sailed for Europe.

Major Sigourney, the claimant of the authorship of "Beautiful Snow," and a relative of the poetess, committed suicide yesterday.

The City Comptroller, Richard B. Connolly, is about to resign.

An ineffectual attempt was made to-day to sell the United States steamer Seminole at auction.

The planing mill of Allendorf & Schofield, on 38th street, was partially destroyed by an incendiary fire last night. A man named Lawrence was arrested therefor.

The Fenian Congress adjourned this evening *sine die*. General O'Neill has been selected President. The utmost secrecy has been maintained in reference to the proceedings of the convention, but the impression among those claiming to be well informed is that a war policy has bean determined on.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The Fenian Congress, before adjournment, elected William Eagan, of New York, Vice President, and M. S. Cuningham, of Utica; P. Cunningham, of Chicago; P. Forsythe, of Detroit; P. Sweeney, of Lawrence, Massachusetts; John Shelby, of Louisville; P. H. O'Crady, of Albany; P. O'Neil, of Cleveland, and P. O'Day, of Buffalo, members of the Council.

The application for the discharge of Frank Jones, charged with the forgery on the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Bonds, was refused by Judge Monell.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

7 PER CENT.

GOLD LOAN,

FREE OF U. S. TAX,

—OF THE—

Burlington,

Cedar Rapids

and Minnesota

Railroad Co's.

FIRST MORTGAGE

50 YEAR BONDS

With Interest in Gold,

Included From Nov. 1at 95,,

TRUSTEES:

J. Edgar Thompson, Philadelphia
Charles L. Frost, - New York.

These bonds are payable, principal and interest, in coin, at New York or London: the interest being payable in May and November.

They are convertible into stock, and are protected by a liberal Sinking Fund.

They are guaranteed not only by a first lien upon the entire property and franchise of the company, but also by now current earnings, and an ample commerce on the route of the road, and have not to depend for their security upon a traffic which the road itself is expected to create.

Over three Million Dollars have been already expended on the road.

Eighty-three miles of the road are already completed and equipped, and show large earnings; and the remainder of the line is progressing rapidly toward completion.

The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections of America. Its large and extending population, and its immense yield of agricultural products create a pressing demand for the construction of this road.

The road also runs through the fertile and growing State of Minnesota. It traverses the most enterprising and growing portion of the West, and forms the shortest of the great trunk lines in direct communication with New York, Chicago and St. Louis.

Having thoroughly investigated all the conditions affecting the security of these Bonds, we feel justified in giving them an unqualified indorsement as a first-class and thoroughly safe investment, as secure as a Government Bond can possibly be, and paying nearly **50** per cent. more interest than Five-Twenties.

All marketable securities at their full price, free of commission and express charges, received in payment. Pamphlets and maps furnished on application.

Henry Clews & Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS of the COMPANY,

No. 32 Wall Street,

—OR—

Messrs. S. M'CLEAN & Co.,

No. 57 Fourth Avenue,

M. & M. NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Bankers and dealers in all kinds of Government, State, County, City, Railroad and other miscellaneous securities.

Drafts drawn direct on England, Ireland and Scotland and principal cities of Europe. Collections made all over the country, Canadas and Europe. Interest allowed on time deposits, and everything in the business attended to with liberality. ap25 $M4w & 8tw

and attractive array of humanity, which diffused a ray of sunlight into the hearts who beheld it.

One banner borne in the procession had the inscription, "Washington our Father, Lincoln, our Saviour, and Grant our Defender," below which was added in letters of rather too much prominence, "Smithson the Painter" —an association which it is needless to say, was not intended.

One of the mounted men, with sabre drawn, grinningly nodded to an acquaintance and exclaimed, "Here's your Black Horse Cavalry," in response to which another, of genuine African stamp, as black as Erebus, ejaculated, "Yes, bress de Lord de Kingdom am come!"

A little mischievous peddler, with an "eye to biz," or else for sport, invaded the ranks of sable footmen with a bunch of shoe laces in his hand, crying, "Shoe laces? a dozen for eight cents." They had no time for shoe laces then, and the youngster had to "git."

The Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny County rode in carriages, the horses of which bore very conspicuous streamers to remind spectators of the fact, yet the gentlemen ensconced themselves as closely as possible in the corner of their seats, and were apparently very shy of showing their faces.

In one carriage rode four gentlemen, the only surviving Directors of the Under-Ground Railway, which did so much to aid the escape of fugitive slaves.

The procession was within a few minutes of one hour in passing a given point.

WHAT COMPOSED THE DISPLAY.

Our reporter counted the men and vehicles in line with the following result:

Mounted men	192
Men on foot	550
Buggies	37
Carriages with two horses	60
Four horse carriages and teams	21
Six horse teams	3
Eight horse teams	1

The total number of persons including white and colored, men, women and children who took part in the procession was seventeen hundred and twenty-one.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

A Man's Skull Fractured With a Crowbar.

Yesterday M. W. Coleman came before Alderman McMasters and made an information charging John Megraw, a stone cutter in Allegheny, and a member of the Common Council of that city, with felonious assault and battery. The circumstances of the case, as related by the prosecutor, are as follows: Megraw had a number of hands employed at his establishment, and Monday morning he notified them that if they would not consent to work ten hours a day their services would no longer be required. The hands all quit work and went to their homes. Among the employees was one Charles Essex, who was sick at the time of the strike, and was not on duty. Yesterday morning he was able to go on duty, but he had in the meantime been informed of the difficulty between Megraw and his hands, and he resolved to quit his employ also. With this intention he visited Megraw's place for the purpose of taking away his tools. While gathering up his tools he encountered Megraw and a difficulty occurred, when the latter seized a crowbar or some other heavy iron instrument and with the murderous weapon he dealt Essex a number of blows. The injured man was rendered insensible, and it was necessary to procure medical aid, when it was found Essex had sustained a fracture of his skull and a dangerous injury to his spine.

The accused appeared at the office of the Alderman, waived a hearing, and entered bail in the sum of one thousand dollars for his appearance at Court.

Fire at Woodville Run—Three Houses Destroyed—Loss, $6,000—Insurance, $1,500.

Yesterday morning, between the hours of two and three o'clock, a fire occurred at Woodville Run, Seventh ward, Allegheny, resulting in the destruction of three frame houses, owned by Mr. Justus Sheck. Two of the houses were occupied by colored families, and the other, in which the fire originated, was vacant. An alarm was given, which was promptly responded to by the Allegheny Fire Department, but before assistance could be rendered the building was entirely destroyed. The loss is set down at $6,000, upon which there is an insurance of $1,500.

Owing to an accident which befel the Friendship steamer, its arrival at the fire was delayed for some time. But for this accident the flames would probably have been checked soon enough to have saved two of the buildings. It appears that the driver proceeded along North avenue, not being aware that the new water main was being laid on that thoroughfare. At the corner of the avenue and Middle street the horses plunged into the ditch made for the pipe, and dragged the front wheels of the steamer after them. Considerable time was occupied in extricating the horses, both of which were seriously hurt, Robert Waddel, the engineer, was also injured while assisting to raise the engine.

A Food Treasure from the Sea.

Editors, physicians and newspaper correspondents in all parts of the country, seem to have investigated the merits of the Sea Moss Farine (made from pure Irish Moss or Carrageen) pretty thoroughly. It has been subjected to the experimentum crucis in numberless kitchens, and to the criticism of numberless epicurian palates, and the result, as far as we can judge, is a universal verdict in its favor. It has been placed, so to speak, in the front rank of our food staples, and all that has been said of it by the patentee (Mr. Rand), and the company interested in its sale, appears to be approved and confirmed by public opinion.

Because a Person has a Bad Cough

It should not be inferred that Consumption has set in, athough a case of Consumption is rarely met with unaccompanied by a distressing Cough. Where, however, a predisposition to pulmonary disease exists, a cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the lungs, and wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a Cough, Cold or Hoarseness without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the chest than Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an article scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation. Sold by all Druggists.

mws&w

Public Speakers and Singers

will find "Brown's Bronchial Troches" beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaption to affections which disturb the organs of speech. For Coughs and Colds the Troches are effectual.

Fatal Accident to a Well Known Citizen.

On Tuesday an accident occurred to Mr. John Otterson, a well known citizen of Allegheny, from the effects of which he died yesterday morning, at his residence on Water street. It appears that deceased was superintending the sinking of an oil well, some distance below Oil City, and while crossing a piece of trestle work along the line of the Allegheny Valley Railroad he fell through to the ground below, sustaining severe injuries. He was brought home Tuesday evening, but survived only a short time. Mr. Otterson has resided in Allegheny for many years, and at one time held the position of Superintendent of the Allegheny Gas Works. He leaves a wife and family, and his death will cause sincere sorrow among those with whom he was acquainted. Deceased was a member of McKinley Lodge, A. Y. M., and we understand a meeting will be held to-day for the purpose of attending his funeral on Saturday.

THE negro Henry Lamar, who was convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions of felonious assault and battery, and sentenced to a term of three years in the Western Penitentiary, was removed to that institution yesterday.

The Microscope

Shows the color of the hair due to a deposition of pigment in its substance. When the hair glands become enfeebled, this pigment fails. One after another the hairs become white, or fall out, producing baldness. Baldness is easy to prevent but hard to cure. Ayer's Hair Vigor stops it: even restores the hair sometimes: always restores its color. Immediate renovation is at once visible: softness, freshness and the gloss of youth. This great ornament should be preserved since it can be by Ayer's Hair Vigor, which is beautifully clean and free from anything injurious to the hair.—*Tribune, Springville, N. Y.*

Boots and Shoes Wholesale.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the card of Mr. Joseph H. Borland, one of the leading and largest dealers in this city in boots and shoes. Mr. Borland has built up a very large business by adopting the policy of small profits and selling at New York and Philadelphia prices. Dealers in the country will save the expense of an eastern trip and freights by purchasing from Mr. Borland. An examination of his stock will test the matter satisfactorily. We commend him to our friends as a reliable, honorable merchant. His store is located at Nos. 33 and 35 Wood street.

For Dyspepsia,

Indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventitive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the *Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark*, (Calisaya Bark and Iron) is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York and sold by all druggists.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Quoted daily by PH. R. MERTZ, Banker, corner Wood street and Fifth avenue:

GOLD	113
Silver	109
1881 Bonds	115¼
5-20 " 1862	113⅛
5-20 " 1864	112⅝
5-20 " 1865	112⅝
5-20 " 1865, Consols	110⅝
5-20 " 1867	111⅝
" 1868	111⅝
"	105⅝

BY TELEGRAPH FROM NEW YORK.

GOLD	113⅛
Silver	111
1881 Bonds	115⅜
5-20 " 1862	113⅝
5-20 " 1864	112⅝
5-20 " 1865	112
5-20 " 1865, Consols	111
5-20 " 1867	111⅝
5-20 " 1868	111⅝
10-40 "	106⅝

STOCKS.

American Express	38½
Adams Express	62½
Merchants Union Express	8
Pacific Mail	...
Western Union	32⅜
New York Central	97⅛
Erie	23½
Reading	96⅜
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	92⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅜
Michigan Southern	92⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	86½
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	108⅜
Chicago and North Western	76⅜
" " " preferred	87
Gregory	...
Quartz Hill	...
Smith & Parmele	...

EXCHANGE.	LARGE	SMALL.
London, Sterling	5.56	5.60
Paris, Francs	21⅝	24
Berlin, Thalers	81⅛	85
Frankfort Florins	47	49

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T. BRADY & CO., No. 63 Wood street:

GOLD	114⅛
United States 6s, 1881	116⅛
" " 5-20s, 1862	114⅝
" " 5-20s, 1864	113⅝
" " 5-20s, 1865	114⅝
" " 10-40s	107⅝
" " 5-20s, January and July, 1865	112⅜
" " 5-20s, " " 1867	112⅜
" " 5-20s, " " 1868	112⅜
Due Coupons	114⅛
Union Pacific Railroad	87½
Central Pacific Railroad	90½
Cy. Pacifics	112½
Superiors	96

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Friday, April 29, 1870.

BUSINESS—Continues moderately active with a steady demand for the leading articles. The only difference discernable was more activity in some departments than others. Flour—Holders are firm and would like to advance rates, but they cannot see their way clearly. The mills are securing some round lots, and will soon have an ample supply on hand. Bacon contiues firm, with a fair degree of activity among dealers. The stock on the market is not a large one and so long as the present prices are maintained dealers will see that the supply keeps pace with the demand. There is less country cured meat coming in than was expected. The present prices would seem to justify more liberal receipts. Some dealers have been known to hold on to their stock too long, and the same thing might occur again. Delays are sometime dangerous. Groceries—The market continues firm and fairly active. The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

GRAIN—The market since our last has undergone no particular change. The receipts have steadily increased, with a good stock on the market. Wheat—Is in fair demand; sales of good red winter at 1 14a1 15, choice 1 17a1 18; good white 1 25; choice 1 28a1 30 per bushel. Oats—Are in fair request; prices not so firm; sales were reported on the track at 49a50c, and from store at 53a55c per bushel. Corn—Market a shade easier. Holders appear more anxious to realize; sales of car at 84a86 on wharf and from depot; shelled 90a91c per bushel. Rye—The demand has improved. Buyers were more numerous and anxious to invest; sales were made to the extent of 2,000 bushels for another market at 95a97c. Most dealers are holding out for 1 00. Barley—The market was a quiet one, with occasional sales reported at 80a90c per bushel.

APPLES—The market contains a fair supply, with a moderate trade demand; sales of strictly prime qualities at 4 25a 4 75; fair 3 25a3 75; common lots 2 25a3 00 per barrel.

ASHES—We have no changes to notice in this article, with a good stock on hand; sales were reported of soda ash, refined, at 4¼c; common, 5c; pearl 9a9¼c; potash 7¼a7½c per pound;

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of choice descriptions at 60a65c per gallon of 10 lbs. Common is a drug, and not saleable at any price.

CRANBERRIES—Market quiet; sales of Sackett's berries at 19 00a20 00 per bbl.

FLOUR—The market continues firm with a fair jobbing demand. The stores are doing a good business and so are the mills. The latter are in the receipt of some round lots of wheat, sufficient to keep them running for some time. The current rates are, choice, western wheat flour, 5 60a5 75a6 12; medium grades sold lower. Spring wheat ranges from 5 a5 30 in bbls, and 25c less in paper sacks.

BUTTER—Is quiet and unchanged. Prime fresh roll is in demand, while common and inferior is almost unsaleable. Sales of the former at 35a37c.

BEANS—Dull and neglected but unchanged—1 50a2 per bush.

CHEESE—Is firmer and more active. New York State Dairy, 16½a17½c; York State Factory, good, 17c; do fancy 18½c.

CARBON OIL—Is, if anything, a shade stronger, but without quotable change as yet. Standard brands, 23c for round lots and 24½a25c for small lots.

EGGS—The receipts run largely with a weak market. We can report sales on the wharf at 15a16c.

CORN MEAL—Is firmer in sympathy with corn, but unchanged at 95ca 1 00 per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—There is no improvement to note in the demand and no change to make in quotations: Apples at 5½a6¾c, and peaches at 7a8c for quarters, and 8½a9¾c for halves. Blackberries 12a13c.

SEEDS—The season for activity is fast drawing to a close, but the light stocks in the market tended to hold up the present rates: Clover seed, 9 50; timothy, 6 00a 6 25; flax, 2 15a2 20.

HAY—Sales of baled on wharf at 15 00a 20 00—the outside quotation can only be realized for strictly prime timothy.

HOMINY—Market almost bare, but there is not much inquiry for it; may be quoted at 6 00a6 25 per bbl.

HIDES—Green salted, 10a11c; do butchers, 7a8c; dry flint, 22a24s; green calf, 12½c.

HUSKS—2½a3c.

LARD OIL—Extra No 1 is quoted firm at 1 28a1 30.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We can report a firm market with a good demand liberal sales as follows: Shoulders, 12½a 12¾, for plain and 13¾a13¾ for sugar cured; sides, 15¾c for ribbed and 17¼c for clear. Hams, 16½c for plain, 17¾a18c for plain sugar cured, and 18½c for canvased Lard, 16½c in tierces and 17½c in kegs. Mess Pork, 29 00. Breakfast bacon, 17½c. Dried beef, 20c. Beef tongues are selling at 8 00a8 50 per dozen. Hogs tongues sold at 1 00 per dozen.

LIME—Eastern white, 1 75; Cleveland 2 25.

ONIONS—Market pretty well glutted, and little or no demand.

POTATOES—In good supply and unchanged. Sales on wharf at 35a40c, and prime Peach Blows in store at 45a47c.

FEATHERS—The market is well supplied, with sales of live geese feathers at 90c to the trade, and 95a98c in a small way.

PEANUTS—Prime Tennessee quoted at 9a10c.

PEARL BARLEY—No 4, 6c; No 3, 6¼c. Oatmeal, 10 50 per bushel; 5 50 per half bbl.

PEAS—Sales at 1 90a2 00 per bushel.

SALT—Sales car load lots at 1 65a1 70, with the usual advance in store.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Monday, April 29, 1870.

CATTLE.

The following are the arrivals of cattle by the car load, fifteen to eighteen head to the car, taken from the books of S. B. McKeown, Esq., the cashier of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, at Allegheny Station:

		Cars.
L. & J. Shamburg	Chicago	3
Holmes, Lafferty & Glass	Fort Wayne	2
Greenwalt & Kahn	Chicago	3
Harlewood & Blackstock	Chicago	2
Trauerman & Lobman	Chicago	2
Marks & Bro	Chicago	3
Haas & Kraus	Chicago	2
M. Warhime	Chicago	1
J. & S. Needy	Newark	1
L. Keefer	Chicago	1
S. Krouse	Chicago	1
Charles Byers	Chicago	1
E. Katz	Chicago	1
D. Warhime	Chicago	1
O. Hershey	Orrville, O	1
W. Wernst	Alliance, O	1
S. Pancoast	Bellaire	1
W. L. Hall	Steubenville	1
Total		31

In addition to the above there was a number of stock driven in from Washington, Butler and other counties, making in the aggregate about six hundred head. The run may be said to be a fair one, but not at all in excess of the demand. The market on the part of the holder was not considered either a good one or an indifferent one, and, to strike the difference, we may say it was a fair one, equally for seller and buyer. The drovers, in addition, realized fair prices, although while admitting this to be the fact, claim that cattle in the west are held firmly at a figure proportionately too high. The butchers, on the other hand, maintain that this market is governed by a class who bolster up prices as one man, and keep it at a figure, without any regard to the ruling of other markets or the basis of the gold rates. They also claim that waste fat only yields six cents per pound and nine cents for hides, a decline of two cents per pound within the last two weeks, which will compel them to limit their business if the reaction in this market does not take place.

The prices for good 1,400 to 2,000 pound steers reached 8 50a9 10, and from common to good from 6 00 to 7 00 per cwt.

FRESH COWS.

There was a small number of fresh cows on this market this morning. They were offering at from 40 00a80 00 per head. One sale was made at 80 00 for cow and calf.

SHEEP.

The sheep pens were well filled this morning. The attendance of butchers was quite numerous, and a lively market was the result, with sales hard to effect. Close dickering was the order of the opening hour, but towards the closing hour the sales readily made were caused by concessions on the part of holders. The prices demanded were steadily refused by the butchers, as to high. The number of wooled and shorn sheep was almost equally divided.

Chas. Aull sold 244 wooled sheep weighing 70a80 lbs, at 4a7½c.

Peter Tesh bought 28 sheep averaging 112 lbs at 8¼c, and from Wm. Stauffer 4 spring lambs at 4 00 per head.

John Walters sold 35 Butler and Washington county shorn sheep at 2 00a4 00 per head.

HOGS.

The run of hogs was quite large this morning, more than has been here for some time past, and but few were sold. The season for butchering being about over, the inquiry for hogs was very limited. The sales were few, and consisted of very small lots, as follows:

Holmes, Lafferty & Glass sold to Rothschild a small bunch of nice light hogs, averaging 220 lbs, at 9¾c.

Emerick & Co. sold 200 nice smooth hogs, averaging 200 lbs; at 9a10c per lb.

J Rothschild sold 75 smooth light hogs at 9¾a10c per lb.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Friday, April 29, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market yesterday was firm, with a moderate demand, the principal inquiry being for early deliveries. There appears to be considerable excitement in certain parts of the oil region.

CRUDE.

The market has undergone no particular change. Early delivery was most favored. The rates were: Seller's option for May, 11¾c; seller's option for June, 11¾c; buyer's option all year, 14¼c.

REFINED.

The market was unsettled, with a slight decline as compared with the previous day's sales. The nominal quotations were: Spot or April, 26¾c; May, 26¼c; June or July, 27c bid; August to December, 28¼c bid; June, July and August, 26¼c bid.

DISPATCHES.

ANTWERP—Prices advanced. Refined quoted at 53¾f.

NEW YORK—Refined in active demand, principally for short delivery, but mostly speculative. On the spot, 26¾c; first half of May, 27c; sales 500 barrels, on the spot, 26¼c; sales 3,500 barrels do, 26¾c; fully 11,000 barrels sold at 27c, first half of May.

PHILADELPHIA—Market strong; prices advanced fully ½c, but lacks animation. Refined—sales 5,000 barrels standard white, for April delivery, 26¾a26¼c to 27c, and 2,000 barrels, short delivery, on private terms.

OIL CITY—Market quieted down materially, and might be bought at 4 30a4 35.

TITUSVILLE—Market firm on the lower creek at 4 25a4 35 and on the upper at 4 20.

PETROLEUM CENTRE—Market firm, and 4 30 offered.

ROUSEVILLE—Market firm; offering 4 20a4 25, asking 4 30.

PITTSBURGH CENTRAL CATTLE YARDS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Monday, April 25, 1870.

CATTLE.

The number of car loads of live stock during the week was 369, or in the aggregate 3,480 head of stock. The number shipped east was as follows:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Horses.
Philadelphia	...	25	25	10
New York	137	40	26	4
Baltimore	...	7	3	...
Point of Rocks	50	2	5	...
Total	187	72	59	14

The number of cattle for this market was rather heavy, and the market declined from 25c to 50c per hundred from the prices of last week. The quality was not so good as the cattle on sale the previous week, and the market was, therefore, not so brisk. To-day all the pens are cleared out, and the feeling is about the same as when on the opening day of the market. Good No 1 fat cattle are not easily to be found, but bring good prices when they are brought into market. We are informed by the General Freight Agent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, William P. Shinn, Esq., that the freight tariff on live stock has been reduced from 50 to 40c per hundred. Dealers think that until a further reduction is made, the market price of stock will not be affected.

The prices this week may be quoted as follows; Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers, 9½a 9¾c; good, 1,100 to 1,200 steers, 7a7½c; bulls; stay sows, &c., 5a6½c.

HOGS

Have been coming very freely all week, and prices have declined very considerably; but to-day there is none on the market unsold. The feeling has improved for corn-fed hogs, which towards the close of the week did not come in so plentifully. The run of still hogs was heavy, but they met with no reception, and prices fell off fully 1 00 per cwt. A great many of the latter were shipped through on first hands.

SHEEP.

The run of sheep has been very large, the arrivals each day showing an increase. Prices on sheep have declined very, materially—from 50c to 1 00 per cwt. lower than last week's quotations. The present weather being warm and favorable for shearing, the run of this class of sheep was quite heavy, and as a consequence prices have declined. There was not much inquiry for wooled sheep, buyers and shippers preferring the clipped sheep. Common sheep are offering. One lot of this class was shipped home again for want of buyers.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Markets.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Flour closed a shade firmer. Wheat active at 1 12 for No 2 spring; winter red and amber, 1 25. Oats dull at 60c. Corn quiet at 1 09a1 12. Pork firmer at 28 50. Beef fairly active and firm. Cut meats steady and firm. Bacon nominal. Lard firm at 16¾a. Eggs steady at 18a19c.

DRY GOODS.

The market is generally steady with a moderate business, chiefly to the *near by* trade. Heavy brown sheetings of the best make 15a15½c; light fine goods 11½a13c. Printed calicoes show more steadiness; all good styles are quoted at 10½a11½c. Printed delaines 17c.

CATTLE MARKET.

Cattle scarce and in demand with strong prices; 15a17c for medium to prime; five cars arrived yesterday and eleven to-day, which were quickly sold. Sheep are advancing; ½c higher than on Monday, at 5½a8½c for thin to choice sheared; there were arrivals to-day of 1,600 head; one car poor, 69 pound poor Ohio sheared Ohio sold at 5½c; a car 70 pounds at 6c; 2 cars 76 pounds at 6¼c; one deck wool sheep of 71 pounds at 7½c, and 70 head Massachusetts wool sheep, 102 pounds, at 10¾c. Hogs very firm at 12¼c, the advance in gold, bacon and lard quickening their sales; arrivals to-day of 20 cars live worth 9¾a 9¾ cents.

FINANCIAL.

Money easy at 4a5 per cent., with exceptions at 3. Sterling quiet and firm at 9¾a9¼. Gold active and firmer, opened at 113⅞; touched 113¾, and closed at 114¼a114¾. Carrying rates are 2a6 per cent.

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—Flour firm but quiet at 5 00a 5 25 for family. Wheat steady at 1 10a1 11. Corn unchanged; supply better at 88a 90c. Oats steady at 55a62c. Rye dull at 92a95c. Barley very dull; spring, 70a80c; fall, 85a90c. Cotton a shade lower; middling 22c, but the demand good at a decline. Tobacco active; sales of 359 hhds at 4 60 to 28 90 for frosted trash to prime leaf. Whisky in better demand at 1 00; market firm. Mess Pork held firmly at 29 00; demand light. Bulk hams held at 18a18¾c—higher. Shoulders sold at 11¾c but held at 11¾c. sides in demand at 14c, and clear rib and clear 14¾a15¼c; the firmness of holders check business. Bacon held higher; shoulders 12¼c; clear rib sides sold at 16c; clear held at 16¾c; sold at 16¼c. Lard held at 16¾a16¾c; no sales. Butter firm; fresh made 33a35c; no demand for any other kind. Eggs 15c. Linseed oil 88a 90c, and demand fair. Lard oil advanced to 1 28a1 30, but the advance is followed up reluctantly. Groceries firm and in good demand.

FINANCIAL.

Gold 114 buying. Exchange firm. Money market easy.

Chicago Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Exchange remains unchanged. Freights dull. Flour firm with fair demand at yesterday's prices. Wheat irregular; sales of No 2 at 86¼a 87¼c; closing at outside figure; seller for May 89a90¾c; in the afternoon market unsettled at 88c bid cash; 88½c bid seller for May; 89c asked. Corn—Transactions liberal at 86¾a87c for No 2 and 82a82½c for new; this afternoon market dull at 87c seller for May. Oats active and easier at 46a47c cash; 46c buyer for April; 46a50c seller for April and 47½c seller for May. Rye easier; closing at 75½c. Barley dull. Highwines quiet and closing with seller at 1 02 and no buyers. Mess Pork fairly active and closing at 28 50 for mess; ordinary 28 50. Lard firm at 16a16¼c. Sweet pickled hams steady at 15a16c; cut meats firm at 11c for dry salted shoulders; 14c for rough sides; 14½c for short ribs; 15c for short clear middles loose. Cattle active and 10a15c higher; sales at 5 00a 5 50 for cows; 5 62½a6 00 for fair to medium; 8 00a8 50 for good to choice. Hogs tolerably active at 8 50a9 00 for common to good smooth lots.

St. Louis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—Tobacco steady and unchanged. Cotton firm at 21a22½c. Hemp firm at 1 20a1 60 for undressed. Flour firm but quiet at 3 90a4 15 for fall superfine; 4 65a4 90 for double extra family brands; 5 70a7 50. Wheat—spring better at 82c; No 2 held at 83c; choice No 1 do, 99c; choice fall firm and active at 1 25 a1 38. Corn higher at 96a97c for yellow. Oats better at 56a58c. Barley and rye quiet at 65a67c, for the latter. Whisky firm at 1 02a1 02. Groceries strong; sugar about ¼c higher; coffee, 20½a23c; molasses, 55c for prime reboiled. Pork firm at 28 75a29. Dry salt meats quoted at 11¼c for shoulders, 15½c for clear rib, and 15⅝ a15¾c for clear. Bacon stiff at 12¼c for shoulders, 16c for clear rib, and 16½c for clear; the latter held at 17c at close. Lard higher at 16c for country kettle, and 17c for choice city tierce. Cattle steady at 4½a7½c.

Milwaukee Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MILWAUKEE, April 27.—Flour steady; choice Wisconsin, 4 25a5 00. Wheat firm at 92 for No 1 and 87½ for No 2. Oats steady and unchanged. Corn, rye and barley nominal. Freights firm and unchanged.

Detroit Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

DETROIT, April 27.—Wheat scarce and firm; extra, 1 32; No 1, 1 23. Oats market weaker on account of good supplies from Canada. Clover seed nominal.

MARRIED:

PETERS—CUNNINGHAM—On Thursday, April 21st, by the Rev. A. E. Wallace, at Beaver Falls, Mr. ROBERT S. PETERS, formerly of Allegheny, to Miss MARTHA CUNNINGHAM, of Limestown, West Virginia.

SALISBURY—STERLING—In this city, on the 27th inst., by the Rev. John Scarborough, Rector of Trinity Church, ELIAS O. SALISBURY, of Buffalo, N. Y., and SARAH ANTOINETTE DRAPER, daughter of the late Henry P. Sterling, of Cleveland, Ohio.

DIED

ACHESON—On Wednesday, April 27th, 1870, IDIE REYNOLDS, daughter of M. W. and Sophie D. Acheson, aged 8 years.

WILLIAMS—On Thursday, April 21, Mr. JABEZ WILLIAMS in the 79th year of his age.

SALLIE—On Sunday morning, at 6 o'clock, HUGH SALLIE, in the 54th year of his age.

GARBER—On Sunday afternoon, April 24, at 3½ o'clock, Mrs. LOUISA GARBER, aged 78 years.

BROWN—On Monday, 25th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH BROWN, aged 42 years.

DUNN—On Monday, April 25th, MARY ALBERTA, daughter of Richard and Kate A. Dunn, aged 5 years and 3 months.

MCKNIGHT—On Monday morning, April 25th, at 11 o'clock, ISAAC MCKNIGHT.

SCOTT—On Monday, April 25th, at 10½ o'clock, Mrs. MARY SCOTT, mother of John A. Scott, aged 78 years.

Prostration Played Out.

Violent purgatives, emetics, salivants, blistering and bleeding have had their day.

The sick can no longer be persuaded that the best way to cure them is to destroy the little strength that disease has left them.

Dyspeptics instead of dosing themselves with epsom salts, aloes, colycynth, jalap, and other powerful cathartics, tone their digestive organs and regulate their bowels with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Persons of bilious habit, instead of throwing the whole glandular system into a state of morbid irritation with mercurial poison, seek relief and find it, in the operation of that wholesome vegetable alterative upon the disordered liver.

Nervous sufferers, tremulous, weak and despondent, recruit their shattered energies with a course of the great invigorant, and bless the day when the attempt at liquors of commerce were superseded by a medicated stimulant, perfectly efficient and entirely harmless.

Travelers by land and sea rejoice in the possession of an agreeable corrective, which protects them from the evil effects of malaria from sea sickness, and from the disturbing influences of changes of temperature and change of water.

The weak and debilitated feel their strength return, and their spirits revive under its bracing, appetizing, gently exhilerating action.

It is the only stimulant which cautious physicians can conscientiously recommend to ladies in delicate health, or to the aged and decrepid.

There is not a city, town or settlement, on the American continent, where it is not recognized as a household remedy, and a safeguard against epidemics; and, in short, wherever there is intelligence, prudence and common sense, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is pronounced a standard specific, for which, the whole range of pharmacy, there is no substitute or equivalent.

To the Ruptured--Why People Complain of Trusses.

The reason is obvious to many persons that it wholly arises from ill fitting and ill adjusted instruments, and in many cases no truss is needed but frequently does harm. It is not generally understood by those who require trusses, that their adaptation and fitting requires skill and scientific knowledge fully as much as it does to prescribe proper medicines for the cure of diseases. Much injury is done to persons by ill-fitting trusses. A truss should never be fitted by any person not thoroughly qualified in the anatomy of the human body, but especialy in the anatomy of the parts concerned in the production of a hernia or a rupture; for it ought to be apparent to every one that such knowledge is absolutely necessary to every one who undertakes the treatment of hernia, whether by an operation or by an application of an appliance to retain the protruding part. We have often seen persons who have purchased as many as half a dozen trusses without getting suited, a circumstance that may reasonably be expected when one attempts to know more of his own system than one who has devoted the greater part of his life to the treatment and management of such maladies.

If any one will ask himself the question why it is so that many persons suffer in this way and fail to get relief, the question is readily answered that they call at the store of some dealer in these articles, and hit or miss, they make the application, selected from a number placed before them, without knowing whether they will answer the purpose intended or not. What we say about trusses is measureably true of other mechanical appliances, such as shoulder-braces and supporters worn by females for weaknesses and infirmities to which their physical organizations are prone.

Dr. KEYSER, at his Great Medicine Store, No. 167 Liberty Street, has given over thirty years of attention to these subjects, and is amply supplied with every sort of appliance that may be needed, for the radical cure or amelioration of these unfortunate cases.

Carr, M'Candless & Co.,

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DRY GOODS!

Have Just Received an Entire

New Stock!

Bought Since the decline in Gold, and to which the attention of the trade is invited.

NEW ENGLISH DRESS GOODS
NEW FRENGH DRESS GOODS
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NEW AMER'N. DRESS GOODS

New Prints,
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Delains,
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Jeans, Tweeds,
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Loom Damasks,
Table Damasks,
Cloths, Doeskins,
White Goods,
Linen Goods,
Irish Linens,
Towelings,
Notions, &c.

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE and OPEN for INSPECTION.

Possessing unusual Advantages for

Buying Goods,

We propose to give our customers the benefit of the late decline in all kinds of goods

TWENTY THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED.—A watch given gratis to every person, male or female, and terms sent free, to clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or traveling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address,

W. H. CHIDESTER,
267 Broadway, New York.

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